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The Daily Commercial.

Thanksgiving Sermons.

Owing to the extraordinary demand for the COMMERCIAL containing the reports of sermons delivered by our city clergy on Thanksgiving Day, they are published in the SATURDAY COMMERCIAL, together with a large amount of general news, editorials, markets, &c. Copies can be obtained at the counter of the publication office, either done up in wrappers ready for mailing, or otherwise.

Victory in Tennessee.

The news from Tennessee is most cheering. HOOD attacked our forces under SCHOFIELD, at Franklin, Wednesday afternoon, and was repulsed in four heavy and persistent attacks, with a loss of from five to six thousand, including one thousand prisoners. Our loss is said to have been but one-fourth (one dispatch says one-tenth) that of the enemy. The assault was desperate and determined, and the repulse complete in every respect. The rebel General FORREST is said to be among the killed. The attack was made soon after SCHOFIELD had been reinforced.

Recent reliable advices estimated HOOD's entire force at about forty thousand.

LATER.

A Nashville dispatch says that Thomas had fallen back to within three miles of that city, and that a battle was momentarily expected yesterday. This would seem to indicate that Schofield's corps sustained the attack and won the victory at Franklin; that another rebel force was nearer Nashville confronting a force under Thomas. Or, it is possible that Schofield, after the battle, retreated from Franklin,—a conjecture which the dispatch of Gen. S., announcing the repulse over Hood, renders improbable. The one thousand prisoners taken from Hood had reached Nashville. To say the least the situation in Tennessee is full of interest.

British Neutrality.

Facts, better than anything else, illustrate British neutrality. When Capt. Stewart, in the Constitution, captured the British ships Cyane and Levant, in 1815, he took them into Port Praya, landing some of the prisoners, preparatory to sending them home. Soon afterwards a British squadron approached the port, and Captain Stewart, well knowing that the enemy would not respect the neutrality of Portugal, put to sea with his prizes. As the Constitution cleared the harbor, she was fired upon by a Portuguese battery, which had been seized and manned by the prisoners landed by Capt. Stewart. After a time, the Levant, finding herself in danger of being taken, ran back into Port Praya, anchoring within one hundred and fifty yards of the shore, under a Portuguese battery. The British ships pursued her, and after enduring their fire for some time, her colors were hauled down. The prisoners in the battery also fired at the Levant.

Here were three distinct violations of the neutrality of Portugal; the firing at the Constitution by the prisoners who had seized the battery; the firing at the Levant by the British ships, when she was anchored under the guns of a Portuguese battery, almost within pistol-shot of the shore; and the firing at the same ship by the prisoners who had seized the battery first mentioned. To which it may be added that the seizure of that battery by the British prisoners was not merely a violation of the neutrality of Portugal, but a flagrant act of war against that power.

Presidential Official Vote.

The official vote of Indiana county is as follows:—For Lincoln, home vote, 3,761; soldiers' vote, 556; total, 4,320. For McClellan, home vote, 1,959; soldiers' vote, 220; total, 2,179. Union majority, 2,141.

Blair county official is as follows:—For Lincoln, home vote, 2,827; soldiers' vote, 465. Total, 3,292. For McClellan, home vote, 2,496; soldiers' vote, 190; total, 2,686. Union majority, 606.

The official vote of Beaver county is as follows:—Lincoln, home vote, 2,993; soldiers' vote, 244; total, 3,237. For McClellan, home vote, 2,200; soldiers' vote, 104; total, 2,304. Lincoln's majority, 933.

The official vote of Washington county is:—For Lincoln, home vote, 4,526; soldiers' vote, 425; total, 4,951. For McClellan, home vote, 4,419; soldiers' vote, 160; total, 4,579. Union majority, 372.

PLOT TO BURN CITIES.—Mr. Elias Pond, of Rochester, New York, states that recently, in Canada, a prominent Southerner told him that an organization had been formed there, embracing about one hundred and fifty Rebels, whose purpose was to set fire to all the principal cities of the United States. To effect this object, they had provided themselves with some highly combustible chemical preparations, which could be carried easily in small compass and ignited by a slow match. The Southerner who stated this to Mr. Pond was opposed to the villainous project, and communicated it for the purpose of putting our people on their guard.

Taxing Sales.

The New York *Commercial*, referring to the report that Secretary Fessenden intends to recommend taxing sales, supports the measure with the following argument:

It is the only method by which taxation can be equitably adjusted and its burthens be made to press with the least severity upon production. It takes from the tax-payer only actual production, leaving untouched that which is saved for the promotion of production. It taxes our enjoyments—the most natural way in which war burdens should operate upon a community, while it interferes to the least possible extent with the power of producing—the only system upon which a war can be long conducted without a dangerous drain upon the resources of the people. It moreover has the important practical advantage of presenting a means of revenue more easily regulated according to the waste of the war than any other. Even the means for augmenting or reducing the required income being simply to increase or diminish the per cent. of duty on sales. Careful estimates show that in 1860 the gross annual total of sales amounted to about $7,000,000,000. The present inflation of prices, even after allowing for the interruption of transactions by the war, must have increased the aggregate to at least $12,000,000,000. Estimating all the products to pass through three hands, in their transit from the producer or importer to the consumer, we should have a grand aggregate of sales amounting to $36,000,000,000 per annum. A tax of one per cent. upon this sum would give us a gross revenue of $360,000,000, which, if not found adequate, could be increased to $540,000,000 simply making the rate of duty 1½ per cent., or to $720,000,000 by making it 2 per cent.

Should Congress adopt this equal and beautifully simple method of taxation, we earnestly trust that it will exempt from duty all transactions in stocks, bonds, bills of exchange, and evidences of debt generally.

Those, being instruments used for the promotion of production—being the great motive power of labor—any duties imposed upon their transfer would so far tend to check production, and consequently to limit the exchanges of products from which the revenue would be drawn. All, therefore, that might be gained by taxing the transfers of such capital would be lost in the diminished income from sales of products. In order to raise the largest possible amount from products, let the instruments of production be left untaxed. The adoption of this system of taxation, with the qualifications suggested, and with a more economical method of collection, would bring incalculable relief to our finances, and proportionately strengthen the credit of the Government, and facilitate its negotiation of necessary loans.

Washington Items.

The rebels, I hear, scout at the idea of a rear attack upon their capital by way of North Carolina, though it is evident they are looking for the ultimate co-operation of Sherman with Grant as the finale of the Georgia campaign.

The report of mining operations by the rebel forces around Petersburg is reiterated, but the particular design is not clear. It is suspected by some that the evacuation of the city is nearly at hand, and that it will be blown up, together with such portions of our own works as is possible, immediately after the evacuation takes place.

The recent reverse to our arms in Southwestern Virginia, has placed Breckinridge in direct communication by rail with Richmond, and if he has need of reinforcements for any particular purpose, they can be forwarded by Lee without delay. There is a rumor indeed, that such have already been sent to take part in a movement which is contemplated in conjunction with HOOD.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the authorities here are in conference with certain parties in Georgia and Alabama upon the subject of a return of both those States to the Union.

The authorities have decided to send Admiral Buchanan for safe keeping to Fort Warren.

Everthing is said to be ready for the issue of proposals for a new loan.

An unusual number of rebel deserters are daily arriving here and taking the amnesty oath. Many of them are Baltimoreans. They are all sick of Dixie and rejoicing at getting free.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1864. NO. 70.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Great Battle in Tennessee.

Hood Repulsed in Four Assaults.

HIS LOSS 5,000 TO 6,000.

Federal Loss Comparatively Small.

1,000 Prisoners Taken.

General Forrest Reported Killed.

Complete Rout of Rebel Forces.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

General Thomas in Line-of-Battle.

FIRING HEARD IN THE CITY.

Skirmishing Going on all Day.

Battle Momentarily Expected.

FRANKLIN, Dec. 2.

To Major General Thomas:

The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with two corps, commencing at four p. m. and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed at all points, with a heavy loss, probably of five or six hundred men. Our loss is probably not more than one-fourth of that number. We have captured about one thousand men, including one Brigadier General.

(signed.) JNO. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

Parties who have arrived from the front, were witnesses to the battle of yesterday, and describe the attack of the rebel forces as desperate. Four charges were made upon the Federal line of masked batteries, in a body of four lines deep. Each time the rebels were repulsed with fearful loss.

The first is on the north bank of the river, opposite the town. Extending up the river, encircling the town, was the line of masked batteries.

Eye witnesses say this engagement, in desperation and furious fighting, was hardly equalled by the battle of Stone River.

FORREST, in person, was in the fight, rallying his men.

A rumor is in circulation that he was killed, but it lacks confirmation.

About seven o'clock last night, heavy reinforcements reached Schofield, which caused a complete route of the rebel forces.

The city, to-day, is full of fleeing residents of Williamson and other counties south. They state that Hood is gathering up all the horses, hogs and mules he can find, and sending them South. There is a great panic among the negroes in the counties south of Nashville. Numbers are flocking to the city for protection.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 1.

The Federal forces under Gen. Thomas retired from Franklin last night, and had taken position and formed in line of battle South of Nashville about three miles. Skirmishing has been going on all day about five miles South of here. Cannonading can be distinctly heard in the city. No want of confidence is felt by citizens in the ultimate success of the Federals. The employees of the Quartermasters Department are under arms and within the trenches. One hundred and seven Confederate officers, including one Brigadier General, and one thousand prisoners arrived in the city this morning, captured in the fight last nigh near Franklin, Tenn. A great battle may momentarily be expected.

Latest from Sherman.

REPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

Advance on that City Believed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the Richmond papers of Tuesday contain no intelligence of coming from Sherman. They say that neither Macon nor Augusta were taken on the 26th, and that the trains were running regularly between the cities of Macon and Augusta.

It is believed that the statement will prove incorrect.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore *American* telegraphs from Annapolis as follows: The steamer Constitution has arrived with seven hundred paroled men. She left Savannah on Tuesday morning. No papers had been received later than the 22d. Nothing definite had been heard from Sherman, but it was the general belief in Savannah that he was advancing on that city in two columns. There was great consternation among the Rebel authorities.

New York Finance and Trade.

Government Loan of $20,000,000 Taken.

Petroleum Stocks in Demand.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 1.

The market is taken by surprise at the negotiation of a loan of $20,000,000 of five-twenty bonds between the Sub-Treasury and bankers The offer was made this morning, and at one o'clock nearly the whole amount had been taken at 105. Half of the payments are to be made to-morrow, and the remainder in a few days. Governments steady. Bank shares dull. Coal stocks strong. Railroad bonds quiet.

Railroad shares somewhat depressed by the prevailing suspense. Gold opened at an advance of ¼ per cent. over the closing rate of last evening. Favorable military news caused a decline of three per cent. Afterwards there was a rally, and the decline partially recovered. The news from Thomas was prevented from depreting gold extensively by the report of a reverse to Sherman. Aarties claimed the information came from rebel sources. The money and foreign exchange market present no new features. Petroleum stocks are in considerable demand. The business to-night at Gallagher's Evening Stock Exchange was very dull. Governments 22½, closing steady; Erie, 93½; Hudson, 118; Reading, 134½; Michigan Central, 128½; Michi-Southern, 69½; Illinois Central, 128½; Pittsburgh, 110½; Rock Island, 104½; Northwestern, 76; Fort Wayne, 104; Ohio and Miss. Central, 36½; Cumberland, 46½; Quicksilver, 80½; Mariposa, 36½.

Oil Intelligence.

We learn from J. H. Hughey, Esq., that Heydrick Well No. 58, better known as the Taylor Well, was struck a few days since, and is now producing one hundred barrels per day. This well is located on the Armstrong Farm, nine miles above Oil City, and adjoining the Culbertson Run Company property, opposite the famous Heydrick of other days, which is now producing about fifteen barrels per day. The new well has been purchased by Mr. Isaac Heydrick.

A pamphlet entitled "All About Petroleum and the Great Oil Districts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, &c., by Alexander Jon Mullenix, Esq., has been sent us with a request to notice. In it is though plagiarism, there not being a single original article in the work, as the bulk of its contents has been stolen from the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

In relation to the excitement about oil in Cattaraugus county, which seems to be on the increase, the *Genius* says: "A number of companies are already boring at different points, with encouraging prospects, and other companies are making preparations to commence operations. Surface indications are said to be abundant, and men who have had experience in the business in other places have examined various sections of this county, and were highly pleased with the indications, formations, &c. The best evidence we have heard of the favorable impression made upon the minds of capitalists from abroad, we think, is found in their ready way to make investments in wild leases and fee simple, after an examination of the territory."

CADET GREY.—There is a color known as Cadet gray, from the fact that that color is worn by the West Point Cadets. Scott, in his Autobiography, gives the origin of Cadet grey. In speaking of events immediately preceding the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814, the Autobiography says:

When Scott was seen approaching the bridge, Gen. Riall (the British commander) who had dispersed twice his numbers the winter before, in his expedition on the American side, said: "It is nothing but a body of Buffalo militia." But when the bridge was passed in fine style, under his heavy fire of artillery, he added with an oath, "Why, these are regulars!"

The grey cloth at first deceived him, which Scott was obliged to accept, there being no blue cloth in the country. In compliment to the battle of Chippewa, out military cadets have worn grey coats ever since.

FROM WASHINGTON.

State Prisoners Pardoned.

Important Internal Revenue Decisions.

Peace Proposals from Three Gulf States

The President's Message not Completed.

The Sinking of the Pirate Florida.

The Western Transport Service.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The President has pardoned Wm. T. Smith, the Washington banker, charged with corresponding with the enemy, and Wm. Hallum Superintendent of the Contraband Depot at Cairo, convicted of shipping negroes. Each was under fine and five years sentence to the penitentiary in this city.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in reality passing by inheritance from husband to wife, or *vice versa*, is subject to a tax of six per cent. upon its clear value. The erroneous impression that the constitutionality of the special income tax is being tested has delayed its payment and subjected persons to penalties in some quarters. The Revenue office here has no knowledge of any suit, nor belief that the constitutionality of the act is any more questioned.

There is a rumor in town that the President has in his possession certain peace propositions from parties in three of the Gulf States, and that he will refer to the matter in his message.

Gen. Baldy Smith has been ordered west on an inspection tour.

The President's message is not yet completed. It is understood that it is not a long document. No copies will be sent in advance and none printed here until delivered to Congress. It will be telegraphed hence by the associated press.

An official report to the Navy Department shows that extraordinary efforts were made by the Atlanta, as well as by those on board the Florida, to save the latter vessel, and it was only when the impossibility of preventing her from sinking became apparent that further attempts were abandoned.

Senators and members are arriving in large numbers.

Special Treasury Agent Millen, of Cincinnati, arrived to-day on business connected with the forthcoming new trade regulations. John R. French, of Ohio, and his associates, Tax Commissioners for North Carolina, are here, and will once more endeavor to reach Newbern, in which effort they failed in August last, because of the prevalence there of yellow fever.

Gen. Meig's issues an order that for the purpose of producing greater economy, efficiency and promptness in the transportation service, Captain Arthur Edwards is detailed as General Superintendent for the purchase, contraction and repairs of all boats belonging to or under charter by Government in the Missisippi and its tributaries, with his headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. Captain Edwards will from time to time visit all points of importance, within his department of service counselling fully with officers having charge of transportations and suggesting such changes as in his opinion would be desirable.

Highly Interesting.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners.

Gen. Sherman Advancing on Savannah

Military Investigating the New York Fires.

Gen. Banks to Resume His Old Position at New Orleans.

Roanoke River Abandoned for 10 Miles

New Rebel Ram in Neuse River.

Gen. Lee Sending Off His Troops.

Paesident's Message Said to be Conservative.

NEW YORK Dec. 2.

The Richmond *Examiner*, says of Sherman's movement, if he could take Macon or Augusta by the way, he would accomplish great things, but the destruction of those towns was not his main object. His design was to destroy the railroads as far as he could, which ran from Southern and Western Georgia to Virginia, from Southern Georgia and Virginia to the Carolinas, and to rest his army at Beaufort and Port Royal. In this manner he established himself so able to operate against these roads repeatedly. Furthermore, Beaufort lies between Charleston and Savannah, and can be used conveniently, as the base of land operations against either city.

NEW YORK, December 1.

The military authorities and the police are acting together for the detection of the persons concerned in the plot to burn the city. The military commission is now in session taking testimony in the matter. There is no doubt that the persons concerned in the plot are of the same class as the Detroit and St. Albins raiders.

The *Daily Chronicle* of this morning, speaking of Major-General Banks' preparations to shortly leave here for New Orleans, to resume his position at the head of the Department of the Gulf, including Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., says: "Upon all his civil policy has met the approval of the President of the United States, and he returns to his post at the request of the executive, and it is with no less pleasant to announce that the kindliest relations exist between Generals Banks and Canby in the charge of the military operations in the division west of the Missippl.

The steamer North Star, now over due from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates of November 30, was spoken yesterday in low of Sandy Hook, her machinery being disabled. She is expected to arrive this evening or to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Commodore Macomb reconnoitered the Roanoke river on Monday, and found the channel north 10 miles from Plymouth. The guns in position were spiked. The rebels were found strongly intrenched at Rainbow Bluffs, twenty miles above Plymouth. The rebels have a new ram, built and furnished, on Neuse river, larger and heavier than the Albermarle. She may be expected to pay our gunboats a visit in a few days.

The Swedish war steamer Vanadis, now in harbor, expects to visit all the prominent forts of Atlantic and the Gulf Coast.

Wilkes *Spirit of the Times* has a letter from Jem Mace, who expects to visit the United States soon.

An army letter to the *Times* says: Many officers are complaining on account of the high cost of living. The officers and privates of some regiments complain because they are not paid punctually. In one regiment no pay has been received for five months.

At the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, a letter was received from Captain Winslow, which closed by saying that the destruction of the Alabama was an event of the greatest importance to the foreign relations at the time, as well from the benefit derived from ridding the ocean of the most destructive pest upon our commerce.

The proxies of the Philadelphia merchants concerning the Florida was read and a committee appointed to consult as to the propriety of sending it back.

The *World* editorially says, the probable active movements now to take place on the Potomac during the coming two weeks, promise to be the most eventful of the war. They will probably witness a great battle near Richmond, another in the Shenandoah, and the third, as important as the others, in Tennessee. Several minor conflicts with pregnant results will take place in Georgia, where is news of importance to-day from the Army of the Potomac.

The *Herald's* Army of the James special says: The enemy recently opened a severe fire, and which is being maintained with great vigor, though with small effect.

General Butler has issued orders dismissing several officers from the service, for various causes.

The *World's* Washington special says: Parties who are said to be acquainted with the general tone of the President's message say that it will be exceedingly conservative in character, and aims at a conciliation of all parties and classes in the North.

Six hundred deserters from the Federal army are in the immediate vicinity of Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, most of whom have obtained bounties. They are in a wretched condition. Many have asked permission to return.

The Secretary of War has ordered the paroled prisoners of war, now arriving at Annapolis, to be paid in full and furloughed for thirty days, as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared.

The *Post's* Washington letter says: Members of Congress are rapidly arriving. A quorum will doubtless be present on Monday.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, is here, also Mr. Sherman of Ohio who is to be chairman of Senate Finance Committee.

The interior of the Capitol has undergone considerable changes since the adjournment of Congress.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is believed, in official circles, that some of the late Richmond papers, in relation to affairs before Petersburg, have been governed by the conviction that the rebel Capital must be moved this season, and that the Southern journals are preparing the public mind for the evacuation of Virginia.

Prominent military men express the opinion that Lee has been sending off troops by rail for several days, and is about to accept the alternative of stealing off from Grant with the most of his army if possible, and hurling overwhelming numbers upon Sherman. No fears for the latter are entertained.

Released prisoners say that the people intimated that there were forces, under Beauregard and Johnson, at Macon and Augusta to oppose Sherman, but they did not believe he would encounter any at Savannah. There were only 1,500 men, who would make but a feeble resistance.

The Richmond *Dispatch* publishes Sherman's official order of his campaign, and quotes liberally from Northern and Western Journals that have pretended to give the members of each branch of his army. It also publishes as a fair specimen of what it calls Yankee news, a Philadelphia canard about the three Governors of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, offering terms of peace to Sherman.

The *Whig*, of the 28th, says Gen. Breckinridge arrived in Richmond on the night of the 29th.

Amendment of the National Constitution.

Proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.

It is well known that a religious movement has been in progress for some time, which has for its object the amendment of the National Constitution so as to embody a more distinct recognition of the supremacy of God. The Association organized for accomplishing this object met in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. D. Edwards') in this city, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, President of the Association, being about to remove to Boston, whither he is called to take charge of a congregation, was unable to attend. In his absence the Hon. James Pollock, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and Vice President of the Association, occupied the chair. After reading a portion of Scripture, Dr. Edwards led the congregation in prayer.

Gov. Pollock congratulated the Association on the large attendance—the spacious and elegant edifice in which they met—the glorious object was not to overthrow and destroy, but to "inscribe on the foreground of the organic law of the Union the name of Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

Rev. Dr. Edwards read a series of resolutions which had been proposed by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the meeting. We here give them as follows:

Resolved That a national recognition of God, the Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Scriptures, as proper to a Christian nation, is required; that Congress is clearly a Scriptural duty which it is nationally safe to disregard.

Resolved, That in consideration of the general diffusion of religious intelligence, principles and institutions throughout our country; in view of the many expressions of gratitude elicited by the recognition, and the Legislative enactments of the several States and in view, also, of the religious history of the United States, it is the highest folly, blinking and solemn fact that our present National Constitution is so devoid of any distinctive Christian feature that one of the leading statesmen of Europe has appointed a day of fasting and prayer in an hour of public calamity because the nation in its Constitution recognized no God, whereas the Constitution of the United States, a homedan power, hesitated not to declare that the Government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion, or has any hostile character of enmity against the laws and religion of the Mussulman.

Resolved, That the measures proposed by this Association are not sectional, nor sectarian, nor partisan, but the general voice of Christian patriotism, asking that such insignificant changes may be made in the existing with our antecedents, and which will not operate oppressively upon the conscience of any citizen.

Resolved, That the state of the times, the crisis present, and the state of public sentiment, warrant and encourage the attempt to secure the amendment of the Constitution which is proposed by this Association.

Resolved, That the hour of chastisement is the hour of repentance, and that reforms are what the nation in such a day of national trouble and rebuke as has befallen us, every reformation from sin is valuable and important. It is clear that in acknowledging God, in exalting His Son and in diffusing the principles of His Word through all our Government and Administration, not only will we consult the highest interests of our people, but make sure the end of the first dignity and importance is secured.

Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, then addressed the assembly, and gave an able historical review of the United States as a Christian nation. Christianity, he said, has been the common law of the land since its first colonization. The first colony established in Virginia in 1606 acknowledged God as the supreme ruler, and it was only in 1699 that the law of toleration for dissenters was passed. The second colony was the colony of Pyngnet, organized originally in 1620. It recognized God as the supreme ruler, and declared that no man should have a vote unless he was a member of the church. The third colony was that of Massachusetts, in 1628. It recognized Christianity as the common law, provided for the support of religion and the holy ministry. The charter of Maryland granted in 1632 declared that the common law of England, which is Christianity, should be the law of the province. The Carolina colonies formed in 1662 made the same recognition as to common law, and in 1670 it was decared that no man should have a right to an estate unless he acknowledged the being of God and his right to be worshipped. In 1682 William Penn had the first law enacted for the government of the province of Pennsylvania, and it commenced: Thus; "Whereas, the glory of God and the good of mankind are the ends by all good Governments, &c."

The Rev. Dr. Goddard, of the Episcopal Church, addressed the Convention at some length, and said that the reason why God was not acknowledged in the organic law of the land was not because they were ashamed of Him. After prayer by Dr. Junkin, father-in-law of the late "Stonewall Jackson," the Convention adjourned till the next morning at 10 o'clock.

On reassembling on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, pastor of the Church, was called to the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Schwartz, of Baltimore, led in prayer. The Corresponding Secretary then handed in a number of communications from gentlemen in different parts of the country, who could not be present.

The Rev. Professor McIlwaine, of Princeton; Rev. Dr. Douglas, of your city; Rev. A. M. Milligan and others, having been called upon, made brief addresses in regard to the progress of the matter.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions, when Dr. Jenkins made quite a lengthy address, in which he said a grand mistake that religion had nothing to do with politics, and that man created a moral obligation and responsibility. Dr. Cooper said: "I believe that the army approved of what I had said, but the taking of an oath, in his opinion, increased the obligation. He believed that God was the only source of moral obligation and authority.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Atwood, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Theodore Tilton, Esq., of the New York *Independent*, delivered a lecture at Concert Hall last evening. There was a tolerable audience, but the lecture failed to meet the general expectation so far as oratory and its graces, at least, were concerned.

British Cant

EARL RUSSELL was installed as Rector of Aberdeen University, on the 11th inst., and in concluding his address spoke as follows:

"There is another portion of the globe where we still have to lament the scenes of bloodshed which are to be witnessed; there we still have to lament that for the bloody arbitrament of war has not been brought to a close, and if there is any bright spot in that dark scene it is for Ireland alone. That Ireland, I cannot but believe that the civil war in America, whichever way it may end, whether the States may again unite, or whether there is to be a final separation, cannot but relieve that out of these events the African race are to receive their freedom. I am sure I need not speak to you of abhorrence of slavery, because we must all have that abhorrence as strong as we ever had; but there is one thing that makes it quite impossible that the master and the slave should ever live in harmony together. His lordship then referred to the blessings of religion and the civilizing influences of Christianity, and to the need for the exercise of charity in the discussions now going on on this subject."

These are words well spoken. But how do they compare with EARL RUSSELL's official action, and the course of England and Englishmen, in rendering the support which has given the rebellion its almost sole vitality? It was not till April, 1863, that Parliament intimated to EARL RUSSELL stopped the Anglo-Rebel pirates built under his own nose. The moral support of the British Cabinet, Nation and People, has been given to South, notwithstanding all the horrors of the rebellion was against Freedom, to establish Slavery. The arsenals dock-yards and work-shops of Great Britain have been actively employed without disguise in behalf of the rebels; and British capital has found its most active employment in blockade running, whereby the South has reaped most important benefits. It is well known that EARL RUSSELL would at any time have been for recognising the Southern Slave Empire, if the French Emperor only said the word.

THE INSURRECTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—The Boston *Traveller* learns from a gentleman from St. Domingo of Spanish birth, that the insurrection in that island is not at an end, as has been before frequently stated. The Spanish Government will not offer terms acceptable to the insurgents, who hold the mountainous districts while the Spanish troops garrison the towns.

Occasionally the garrisons sally out and attack the insurgents, lose few men, and then return to their posts. The money of their mother country is squandered profusely in this war, in one case a small building for troops costing $50,000, which might have been built for $8,000. All trade is at an end.

Many of the soldiers who have been discharged from physical debility, settle upon the island marry the black women of the country. It is not believed by well informed persons that the Spanish Government will succeed in quieting the rebellion.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PRESS.

Alleged Repulse of Our Army.

Still One Hundred Miles from the Coast.

Kilpatrick Raiding Down the Chattahoochie.

What Will Sherman Accomplish.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

Full files of Richmond papers of Tuesday, Nov. 29, have been received. The following is from the *Enquirer* of that date: The march of Sherman's army, which has roared so loud, has not so far been productive of any results whatever. Macon has not been captured, nor has Augusta been threatened. From Atlanta his march was unopposed, and at first all went well with the modern Attila. He has plundered and burned towns and dwellings, and farms, violated and ravished women, stolen and driven off cattle, horses and negroes, but for the last week he has not been able to advance ten miles. Repulsed and driven back whenever he has attempted to advance, his army is now harrassed on flank and rear, and manfully resisted in front. The sea is still more than one hundred miles from his army, and every hour consumes his provisions and concentrates our armies. Until his movements developed his intentions, it was impossible to concentrate our forces without exposing important places, but now that his destination is known, the reasons that have held our forces apart no longer forbid immediate concentration. We expect to hear of important results being accomplished before long. But it is of great importance that the enemy should not know at what point Sherman may have been forced to seek the coast. Our readers must await in patience until it will be safe to publish the news. At present we can only say that Sherman has been forced to keep clear of all important towns in Georgia, and that, however much of damage he may have inflicted upon individuals, he has not in the least injured our means of defense. Sherman may get through to the sea coast, and embark for Grant's army, but as for doing the Confederate cause any serious injury, there is now no danger whatever. Neither Macon nor Augusta, nor West Point, nor Columbus, all of which were as near vital points as any there are in Georgia, have been attacked by Sherman. He is seeking to get out of Georgia, and not to capture any more of her cities. Atlanta was quite enough for him. After he had captured Atlanta, he was never able to determine whether he wanted it, and finally has been compelled to abandon it. But without sustaining any slight injury from Sherman's successful march to the coast, we cannot escape a great moral defeat by a triumphant raid through the heart of the Confederacy, while Hood's army switched off on the side track at Tuscumbia. Sherman is rushing like a steam engine along the railroads of Georgia, pedestrating the very heart of the Confederacy. It is neither proper nor profitable now to inquire into the wisdom of this side track strategy, but at a future day it will be well, if for nothing else than to find out who it was that so entirely succeeded in rendering absolutely useless the army of the Tennessee.

The *Enquirer* of the 29th, in another article on the subject, says:—The fact that Sherman has been baffled thus far in his attempts to penetrate Georgia, has been well known in this city for several days, and further reticence on that point is useless. He is floundering about now between rapidly concentrating maneuvers of State troops and such portions of the regular army as are not otherwise employed or transpoged. The rumor that the Central road had been cut was incorrect. To hurry into the field sufficient troops to meet the existing exigency, Governor Brown has ordered the assembling at Macon of all males fit for military duty between the ages of 16 and 55. Gen. Hood was reported moving up into Tennessee, where he had encountered and defeated all opposing force. The *Enquirer* thinks the latter premature, as no such report had been received at the War Department.

The *Sentinel* of the 29th says: We again repeat that as the enemy have no means of communicatig with Sherman it is deemed best for public interest not to publish intelligence of military movements of a strategic character.

The *Whig* of yesterday is correct in its views of the subject, but is mistaken in saying that an item of news suppressed by the *Whig* was published in all the other city papers. Indeed the publication of which we have been withholding from prudential considerations, was fully published in the Georgia papers, and from them are copied in the Richmond papers, and since received in this city yesterday. What is the use of reticence. The United States papers have nothing from Sherman except what they get through Confederate sources.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 29th says: Our Georgia exchanges furnish us with very little intelligence to copy. Governor Brown has issued a proclamation calling out the entire white male population in the State, between sixteen and fifty-five years old, for forty days service. All persons refusing to report will be carried immediately to the front. Quite the fright in Milledgeville when the enemy approached was very great. Some of the members of the Legislature paid as high as one thousand dollars to be carried eight miles on horseback. Intelligence received in Columbus on Saturday from Palmetto, a point on the West Point and Lagrange railroad, stating that Kilpatrick with 5,000 Yankees were advancing down the country, on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochie, burning and destroying everything.

The *Dispatch* in its editorial says Hood has not failed. He has succeeded in placing Sherman in a most embarrassing situation, from which he could not escape, except by the desperate plunge which he has taken, and the effect of which we shall very shortly witness. We know nothing of the counsels or designs of the authorities, but we cannot help thinking and saying that this movement of Hood has had the effect that it was designed to have, and that this movement of Sherman is the legitimate and calculated consequence. We express this belief without knowing what or where any provision has been made for resisting the advance of the latter, but from the confident expectation that if Sherman reaches Oconee he will leave the whole country behind him from Oconee to the western boundary of Alabama clear of an enemy. The entire State of Georgia and the lower part of the State of Alabama will, in that event, be without the presence of an enemy. He cannot hold the State of Georgia by a chain of forts, for he has not the men, and should he destroy all the railroads they will soon be restored. Should he reach Savannah, and as we suggested several days ago, take it, the moment a force of Sherman's should leave the whole country would leave the whole country free behind him. His expedition, let it terminate as it may, will but have added another to the already existing facts which go to make it impossible for any one to keep down the people scattered over such an immense surface of country as ours.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 5th, says: A large number of veteran troops have already arrived and many more are on the way hither. It is with great pleasure we announce this fact. Instead of overwhelming the State, as he has proudly boasted, he will be successful if he succeeds in making good his escape. It is evident that a large force of men left Greenville, S. C., and is moving across the country in the direction of Atlanta, probably with a view of cutting of the Yankee column which is moving down that way to join them in their march.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 25th, says: No doubt can now be entertained of Sherman's designs or destination. When Davis sent, and Hood published the army appeared like contortionists about his shoulders, and carried it through the mountains to stick in the mud between Tuscumbia and Florence, Sherman determined to make the attempt on his lines of communication between Virginia, the Carolinas and the rest of the Confederate States. His work in Northern Georgia was done, and for ulterior operations, any point on the Atlantic was a better base than Chattanooga. He risked much in appearance, but, perhaps, little in reality, by destroying his communication. A marching army can transport ammunition for at least three pitched battles, and for supplies, this season of the year, he might partly rely on the country through which he proposes to pass.

The Richmond *Whig* says: We do not intend to inform the Yankee newspapers where Sherman now is, but feel no hesitation in assuring them that he is not in Charleston or Savannah, or either of Mobile, or Augusta, and that not one of these cities has even been threatened by his forces.

Heavy Gale in San Francisco Bay.

Violent Tornado at Rio Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.

The great event is the continued universal rain, which has removed all apprehensions of drouth this season. A heavy gale, in the bay, done some damage to the shipping, sinking one steamboat, the Antelope.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

Rio Janiero dates of Oct. 13th, are received. A violent tornado occurred there on the 13th. The city suffered severely for about a quarter of a mile in width. Many houses were blown down, and others completely riddled by hail. The tornado lasted fifteen minutes. Several vessels capsized and a number of lives were lost.

FROM RICHMOND.

Rumors of Grant Reinforcing Sherman

Early Attack on Richmond Expected.

Breckinridge Planning a Grand Campaign.

Death of W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

Of affairs in front of Richmond, the *Dispatch* of the 29th says all was quiet on the north side of the James River. On yesterday there was considerable shelling of Dutch Gap by our batteries, and it was reported that General Picket, from his lines south of Battery Hamlett, had also opened with his cannon upon the enemy in his front, who are believed to be mostly negroes. It is also said that picket firing has been actively resumed on this part of the lines. It was reported yesterday that General Grant had sent off a considerable body of troops to co-operate with Sherman in Georgia, and to aid that General in reaching and establishing his base on the Atlantic Coast. We do not vouch for this rumor, but must say there is nothing improbable in it. Still we think it more likely that Grant is mustering his forces for an early demonstration on Gen. Lee than scattering them to aid Sherman. It is just possible that Sherman's coming to grief might not be disagreeable to him. That General has already acquired so much of glory as to become dangerous rivals as candidate for the next presidency—reason sufficient to prevent Grant's regretting any ill-luck that may now befall him, but as Sherman has gained much reputation and glory by his campaign, so has General Grant gained time, and it is highly important to him to do something before the close of the year. He has laid idle before Petersburg a month and two days, and but one more month of the year is left him. He must do something quickly. We may, therefore, if the weather permits, expect an early demonstration on both our wings. We say both wings, because we have no faith in Yankee statements, that Butler's canal is nearly completed, and without the aid of this canal there is no chance of that army attempt will be made upon our centre. We speak of this prospect most

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Destruction of Richmond.

A new gun, a new projectile, and a new something else, are said to be on their way to the Army of the Potomac, and the destruction of Richmond, at a seven mile range, is predicted. We have a great deal of confidence in guns, projectiles and inventions to give the highest effect to artillery and ordnance in general; we know that, in this respect, our country has shot ahead of every other country; we know that in nearly everything our engineers, inventors and mechanics, have been equal to present need; but while so many astounding results have been achieved that there is warrant for reclaiming results hitherto deemed quite impossible, we know, too, that one portion of recent experience has taught us to modify our expectations, and wait for the fulfillment of promises. Great expectations were raised concerning the effect of our long range guns on the rebellious city of Charleston, and much has been realized; for the doomed city is being slowly destroyed by shells thrown at a range truly marvelous, and hitherto deemed unattainable. The work has been going on nearly or quite a year. Perhaps it comports best with the idea of fitting punishment for the great iniquity in which she was foremost, that her destruction should not be sudden, but gradual; that sudden extinction should be denied, and the torment protracted. In this view of the case, the bombardment of the city of Charleston has been eminently satisfactory.

But as for Richmond, it is said something better—at least more speedy—is in store. The guns that are to rain destruction on the rebel capital, it is said, will have a range of seven miles; whereas the "Swamp Angels" pouring Greek Fire on Charleston have a flight of only some five miles. Not only in range, but in destructive capacity in other respects (mysteriously hinted at, but not explained,) do the guns that will bear on Richmond excel. Still, it will be well not to expect too much. No doubt the time has come for resorting to long range guns in prosecuting the bombardment; and as for what kind of projectile shall be used, or what shall be its effect in exploding, we presume there is nothing either in the requirements of the laws governing civilized warfare, or in the conduct of the Rebels, more especially the recent attempt to burn northern cities, that may be pleaded in extenuation of the utmost severity which skill in behalf of a just cause can inflict.

Therefore, the country will await with much interest the development of the new feature in the bombardment of the Rebel capital, in the hope that there may be no disappointment in the case.

Fill Up the Ranks.

Pittsburgh, and indeed Allegheny county has done nobly in furnishing the Government with soldiers, and no community with the same population has excelled it in the devotion to the Union. Our citizens, however, need be awakened to the importance of resuming and prosecuting the business of recruiting. After furnishing the quota of the county on the President's last call, our citizens were called upon to attend to the other equally important duty of saving the country at the polls. That has been satisfactorily accomplished, and it now becomes the duty of every loyal community to aid in strengthening the armies of the nation, by sending forward recruits. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, notwithstanding the excitement attending the late Presidential campaign, steadily progressed the business of enlistment, and have added a large number daily since the last call for troops to the armies and to their own credit on any prospective call. It is just the season for procuring recruits, and sub-districts should immediately organize for the purpose of enlisting men to their credit. Let these districts, while, not feeling pecuniarily able at first, but were compelled in the end to pay roundly, organize now, make their subscriptions, and commence filling their quota against another call for men. A few weeks with the present abundance of recruits will suffice to place the city and county beyond the reach of any draft likely soon to be imposed. By meeting what we conceive to be now the issue of the hour, much will be saved in expense and personal anxiety. If the opportunity is permitted to pass unimproved, there is no calculating what fearful and expense may be imposed on our citizens. Let the work of recruiting be immediately commenced and prosecuted with vigor, and our citizens may have cause to congratulate themselves upon their foresight.

What New York Has Done.

The South, and no doubt many in the North, regard the large Democratic majority in the city of New York as *prima facie* evidence of the sympathy of her people with those in rebellion against the Government. Though there are some of the Wood and Vallandigham order who sympathize with secession, the great majority of the people are loyal, in every sense of the word, as the following facts will show. New York City and county has furnished, since April 15, 1861, up to September 28, 1864, one hundred and twenty-six thousand, three hundred and ten recruits, of which ninety-six thousand, two hundred and fifteen received no bounty. Since that time the enlistments have averaged thirty a day, which would add about two thousand to the above number, making a grand total of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand men, which she has contributed to carry on the war.

But we must add to this what it has cost New York City and county to raise these forces. Besides the money appropriated by the City Council, and the money contributed to the Sanitary Commission and otherwise, it has cost $10,535,673 38, to which add the money voluntarily contributed, and it would make at least $15,000,000. A contribution of $15,000,000 in money, and 128,510 men, we think, speaks louder for the patriotism and loyalty of New York, than the 36,000 majority for the Democratic party does against it. It shows strong party attachments, but at the same time it shows that the people are unswerving in their devotion to the Union.

Information Called For.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that twenty-five per cent. of the avails of the Sanitary Fair in Pittsburgh, last June, were pledged to founding a Hospital for disabled soldiers. We are requested to ask, in what manner has the resolution of the managers of the Fair been carried out?

It is believed that there is not less than 30,000 Southerners in New York and Brooklyn. The process of registering them, under the order of General Dix, is going on. A peculiar feature of the Southern element in New York and its vicinity is the number of secessionist women who have found refuge from the discomforts of the rebel States. Some of them remain in the city, but more go to the country, residing with friends or acquaintances. These women generally expect to remain at the North until the return of peace. Not a few of them are the wives of men who are now fighting in the rebel ranks, and some are wives of rebel officers. One woman, who is a type of her class, came here as late as the 16th instant, bringing a child with her. Her husband is an officer in the "Confederate" navy, now in service near Mobile. She came North by way of Memphis, was allowed to pass our lines without taking the oath of allegiance, and is in this city.

It is suggested that if the New York police or military agents should succeed in capturing any of the rebel incendiaries who undertook to fire the city, they would thrust "a commission" from Jeff. Davis in our faces. They did so in the Chesapeake case at Halifax, they have done so more recently in Canada, on the trial of the raiders into St. Albans, and we see no reason why they should not do so again, if arrested for arson in that city. If the plea that they are acting under authority is good in one instance it is good in another. They are soldiers on a scouting or a marauding expedition, and not criminals.

Goldwin Smith's Visit.

Since he arrived in this country, Professor GOLDWIN SMITH has been the guest of scholars and statesmen. Why he came at this particular time may be no business of ours, but as he has, in accordance with invitation, delivered his opinion upon the crisis and upon the relations existing between the two continents, Great Britain and the United States, we may be pardoned if we pay some little attention to his address delivered before the Boston "Fraternity," as we find it in the pages of the *Atlantic*. Mr. SMITH, although, beyond all doubt, a friend of liberal Government—a friend to our country, and an admirer of our free institutions, never permits himself to forget his native England, and whatever criticism he has to make upon dishonorable transactions of which Britain has been guilty, he seems to say continually:

"England, with all thy faults
I love thee still."

His tone to us, nevertheless, is exceeding friendly, and he has given us many intesesting items of information in the classification of our friends and our enemies on the either side of the Atlantic Ocean. Of himself he says: "To America, though an alien by birth, I am, as an English Liberal, no alien in heart." This is the spirit of our guest. He declares that in England the party of Cromwell and Milton still lives, and in this great crisis of our fortunes its heart turns to us; that on our success in the cause of Freedom and Justice theirs depends. He endeavors to impress upon us the fact that England is our mother, and that we should have some little regard for the old woman. This, to be sure, is very fine rhetoric, but it is a very uncomfortable thing to be abused as we have been—shamefully abused by the old rip (if she is our mother) and yet to take our place in the category of "your most affectionate sons and daughters, YANKEE DOODLE."

For ourselves we prefer to make no hypocritical pretensions in the premises. We would try to cultivate the kindliest feelings, and we would like to say all sorts of lovely things about England if she was a dutiful mother to us, but she is not, and she has never tried to bring us (her children) up "in the way that we should go." Early in life, it may be remembered, we had to quit her on account of her inhumanity, and ever since, "we have been making our own living," and for upwards of eighty years have got along remarkably well. If we have been guilty of some naughty tricks it was only because our mother taught us evil and not good. Her example was pernicious, and kind observers would be inclined to remark that "it is wonderful we should have done as well as we have under the circumstances." We went to Sunday School under the Pilgrims and have been learning ever since how bad a mother we had. For the sake, however, of our many loving brothers and sisters yet under the "old lady's roof," we are desirous to live on the most friendly terms, but we protest against the foibles of our ancient parent and the tyrannical aristocracy who pamper her in the mischievous deeds of her dotage. Mr. SMITH assures us "the members of our aristocracy bear you no *personal* hatred." We do not regard this as of importance so long as they insist upon venting *general* hatred toward us To make a long story short, we would like to know in what way we are benefited by the aristocracy bearing us "no personal hatred," while they aid our enemies in every possible direction—while their inordinate love of gold and their fear of power passing out of their hands, is continually prompting them to fit out privateers and blockade-runners, (the one to prey upon our commerce and the other to contemn the authority of our government in our own ports. While we admit, with Mr. SMITH that by law, blockade-running is the test of the efficiency of our blockade, we do not see where the love—the motherly and the brotherly love of England is exercised toward us in dishonorable and avaricious practice, especially in view of the fact that it is not only a money-making one for them, but a deliberate extension of aid and comfort to our enemies—the enemies of Freedom and human progress everywhere. While there is law to justify the risks of blockade-runners, does Mr. SMITH admit that its existence deprives his Government of the power to protect the relations between itself and a friendly power? Will England confess so much weakness as this, or will she vindicate her power and make her assurances of international friendship something more than empty pretension? Will she repent, even now, and avert the disgrace and the shame which her people have to encounter when entering her own ports on this side of the Atlantic, by seeing privateers and blockade-runners protected by British guns? Read the confession of Mr. SMITH:—"For myself, in common with all who think as I do on these questions, I abhor the blockade runners; I heartily wish that the curse of illgotten gain may rest on every piece of gold they make; and never did I feel less proud of my country than when, on my way hither, I saw those vessels in Halifax sheltered under English guns." Here is the consummation of blushon, so low indeed that the British Government disregards the feelings of her most lofty-minded subjects—her most exalted scholars. If there is love or friendship in such a transaction, we fail to see it.

Matters in Harrisburg.

Dispatches from Harrisburg, yesterday, state that the Electors have been notified of their election, that sufficient returns had been received to indicate the election of the parties notified. A new question seems to have arisen not anticipated by the framers of the law, presenting obstructions to its execution. The law says:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election of electors, as hereinafter directed, to lay them before the Governor; who shall numerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person so voted for, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, the names of the persons duly elected; and shall cause a notification of the election to be delivered to each person so chosen, *on or before the last Wednesday* in the month of November next after such election."—Purdon's Digest, p. 394, pl. 125, Elections.

It will thus be seen that it is the duty of the Governor to notify the electors on or before the last Wednesday in November, but owing to an oversight of the last Legislature, this is impossible, so far as some fifteen counties are concerned. The act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in actual military service, says:

"Section 19. The return judges of the several counties shall adjourn to meet at the place now directed by law on the third Friday after any general or presidential election, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote; and when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following."

According to the provisions of this section, the return judges, after counting the home vote on Friday, November 11, adjourn to meet on the second Friday thereafter, to count the soldiers' vote, thus giving the judges but four days to make their return, which is entirely too short a time for distant counties, such as Forest, Tioga, Jefferson, Sullivan, &c. The act was hastily drawn up, at an extra session, and will, no doubt, be so amended by the next Legislature as to prevent future difficulty.

The proclamation of the Governor, in relation to the members of Congress elected in this State, will, it is said, be issued in a day or two. The judges of election in several districts have ruled out a large number of soldiers' votes, and given certificates of election to Democratic candidates on the home vote—A. H. Coffroth and John L. Dawson being among the number. But as the full army vote has been counted, the proclamation of the Governor may differ somewhat with the election judges.

Considerable difficulty having been experienced by the Governor in recruiting the State Guard, owing to the large bounties offered by the United States, and the impression which prevailed, that recruits entering into that organization were liable to be drafted into the general service, the Governor has made an arrangement with the War Department, whereby those drafted from the State Guard will be furloughed for the time they are in the State service.

The organization of 5,000 State troops will soon be commenced, and if they are not forthcoming by volunteering, that number will be drafted.

Messrs. Brown, of Warren; Olmstead, of Potter; Gurnsey, of Tioga; and Smith, of Philadelphia, are spoken of as candidates for Speaker of the next Legislature. A. W. Benedict is spoken of as Chief Clerk.

Look Out for Them.

The Chicago *Journal*, speaking of the copsiracy to burn New York, says:

Being forewarned, let us be forearmed. A desperate foe will not scruple to resort to desperate means. We would not create unnecessary alarm; but it is a fact that our principal cities are at the present time infested by an element that is actually plotting the destruction of our homes, our property and our lives. There are hundreds of new, strange and cutthroat looking faces to be seen every day in this city of Chicago, whose owners we would not trust out of sight—and we are assured that such is also the fact in Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities. That many of these suspicious-looking strangers are rebel spies and emissaries, who are plotting against the public peace and safety, we have no doubt. They must be watched. The municipal authorities will have to strengthen their police and private detective systems, and the local military should be placed on a war footing in every city or exposed town in the North, especially in the West, on the Sourthern and the Canada frontiers, and on or near the seacoast.

To the Reverend Clergy of Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

When we consider how propitious the present times are for obtaining from the people liberal expenditures for useful and benevolent purposes the propriety and duty of now pressing on your attention the subject of prison reform become more apparent. The war, with all its horrors and losses, is attended with some good results, besides American Emancipation—the most momentous and glorious event in modern history. Next to this, however, in importance and significance, is the remarkable spirit of patriotism, munificence and charity waked in the Free States. Therefore, while this spirit pervades the land, we should seek by its aid to meliorate the wretched condition of the imprisoned victims of old and sordid prejudices, or of unchristian and chilling neglect.

None too much has been done for the patriotic inmates of distant hospitals, or for those hospital sufferers in our midst who breathe the animating air of freedom; but while millions are thus contributed, a rich and prosperous community should not refuse a few thousands of their surplus wealth to preserve the health and lives and improve the morals of the unfortunate beings who crowd our prison houses, and whose cry by day and by night ascends to Heaven—"We are sick and in prison and ye visit us not."

The sick and wounded defenders of our country are not only worthy of National gratitude, but of individual bounty; and deeming them entitled to even more than they receive, I would not utter a word to induce any one to diminish or to divert his contributions made for their benefit.

The propriety, or sufficiency, or insufficiency of such contributions, however, is not now in question. The inquiry proposed is this: cannot the people afford, and cannot they be induced to make the requisite expenditures for improving the county prison notwithstanding the present heavy taxes on property and notwithstanding the large contributions made by individuals for benevolent purposes? Of the ability of the county to effect this object, I have no doubt, and I think others will be of the same opinion if they give the subject the same examination and consideration its importance demands. Nor do I doubt that the people of this county can be induced to adopt the same opinion, if there be a concert of action among those classes to whom the Grand Jury has made a special appeal.

At the present moment, the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity are enjoying the highest degree of prosperity. Wealth is pouring into our county in streams more copious than ever before was known. In times past ours has been said to be a land flowing with milk and honey; and so it was, and yet is, and from the earth's surface alone, the labor of man, with the plow and the spade, the plow and the reaper, obtains as rich rewards as ever. But within the last three years the earth has thrown open her richest storehouse, and from her fruitful recesses she pours out almost spontaneously her greatest wealth, subterranean fluids, that with little aid from man, furnish substitutes for the most valuable productions of all, earth and ocean. Of these, Allegheny county receives her full share, amounting to many millions. Add to this the enormous profits of our numerous manufactories, the vast sums annually paid here by the Government, and such additional outlay as is asked for jail improvement sinks into insignificance, and the wonder is that it should not have been urged long years since on the county authorities that it is their duty to commence forthwith the improvements recommended by the grand jury.

Small, however, as the sum required for those improvements may be, in comparison with the human sufferings it would relieve, and the great moral reforms it would effect, it may be considered in a matter-of-fact aspect as a good pecuniary investment for the county—a savings bank, that by its earnings and savings would, in a few years, relieve the county of much of the expense that is now imposed upon our citizens. If the moral reforms and relief to human sufferings, promised by the proposed change, are insufficient reasons with overprudent taxpayers, why not present them the above pocket argument? It may effect their sensibilities, win them to the cause, and awaken their selfish zeal.

None but infidels, (and there are fanatics opposed to religion as well as fanatics in its favor), I say, then, none but anti-religious, fanatics will now deny that great benefits have been conferred on mankind by the Bible, Tribe and Missionary Societies, or refuse to admit the liberality and benevolence manifested through them by the Christian Churches of the United States. But still, the question recurs, does the amount expended for the benefit of foreign heathens relieve us from the obligation to attend to the moral and spiritual wants of the poor and wretched in our midst—the thousands whom we first banish from Christian society, and then, on proof or mere suspicion of infraction of the laws, we shut up in a loathesome prison, where no loving hand presents the Bible, and no kindly voice calls to repentance or to prayer?

I cannot close without informing you that, bad as jail affairs, by the presentment of the jury, are represented to be, much worse remains behind, and that some facts connected with that prison it was deemed best for the sake of the character of the community to pass over in silence, for they are too disgusting to appear in print. And, if this be doubted, let any clergyman, or other citizen, apply to the sheriff or his deputies, and let the name of the writer of this communication, and he will give information of the disgusting facts referred to.

AMERICUS.

General Intelligence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Beaver was entered recently, by thieves who carried away the clock and stripped the aisles of their carpet.

At Lafayette, last Saturday, John Clifford, a resident of that city, was murdered in the most horrible manner, by a young man named Ed. Fannestock, without any provocation. It appears that Fannestock knocked down Clifford, then fired his revolver at him, two shots out of four taking effect; then seizing his victim about the shoulders and neck, and drawing a bowie knife inflicted additional wounds, one penetrating the heart. The unfortunate man fell back without a struggle, and groaning, 'My God! he has stabbed me!' instantly expired.

The National Convention in reference to the amendment of the Constitution, meeting at Philadelphia, proposes to amend the preamble of the Constitution so as to read as follows: "We, the people of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His revealed will as of the supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian government, and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the inalienable blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to ourselves, our posterity, and the inhabitants of the land, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." And further ask that such changes may be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments to the preamble.

It is a rather significant fact that the only prominent hotel in the city of New York that was not attempted to be fired on Friday last, was the New York Hotel, the general rendezvous and the hot-bed of the secessionists of that city.

The number of arrests made by the Washington police during the year has been 23,545 of whom 7,841 could not read nor write. Fines have been imposed in 8,743 cases, amounting in all to $83,197 50, as follows: In Washington City, $25,946 23; in Georgetown, $4,490 64; for selling liquor to soldiers, imposed under the act of Congress, $2,760 55. Total, $33,197 50. The whole amount of property received by the Property Clerk during the year was $25,739 74; the amount delivered to claimants, $21,575 24; the value of property taken from lodgers and returned, $150,100 00—amounting in all to $21,-676 25. The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings during the year was 2,-483; lost children restored to parents, 102; sick or disabled persons hacked or taken and put in hospitals, 170; horses or cattle found estray, 30; doors left open and secured by the police, 21; fires occurring in District, 68; horses and vehicles found estray and restored to owners, 37.

A New York correspondent says: This morning, four children, the oldest not more than eight years of age, appeared at the County Volunteer Committee's office, in the Park, and requested to be allowed to see Supervisor Blunt. On being introduced to that gentleman, the oldest child stated that they wanted to get some information in regard to their father who had enlisted and left them entirely destitute, with the exception of his county money, three hundred dollars, which he had remitted them by a friend. Mr. Blunt assured them that they should be taken care of, but this did not seem to satisfy the children, who cried piteously, and said all they wanted was their father back. The children were respectably dressed, but they assured Mr. Blunt that they had neither a mother nor any other relative living except their father and that when the bounty was spent they would be entirely destitute. Mr. Blunt took the necessary measures to have them placed in the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A marriage ceremony in a Western city was interrupted one day last week by an individual in the congregation, who indignantly declared that the lady had promised to marry him the very day before, and that he wanted the minister to "hold her to her word." The objection was not considered legal, and after some little confusion, the service went on.

The Vineyard *Gazette* says the story that a trunk containing $1,800 in greenbacks came ashore on the South beach in that town is only half true. That is to say, the trunk came ashore, but there was no money in it.

The new planet discovered by M. Temple, at Marseilles, on September 30, has been named "Terpsichore."

Newburyport, Mass., has in the field a surplus of men over all calls large enough to fill her quota under a new requisition for half a million.

About four thousand books have been added to the library of Congress during the present year.

The *Liberator* and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* are to be united.

A sawdust spittoon in the Springfield Armory caught fire from a smouldering match on Friday night last, and in the morning the floor of the room was found burning in all directions. The fire was discovered just in time, and instead of the terrible conflagration which another hour's delay would have made, it was only a hunky escape, with damage of thirty or forty dollars.

Personal.

After some laborers who were blasting rocks at Wolfborough, N. H., a few days since, had lighted a safety-fuse and gone to a safe distance, a little girl, attracted by the smoking fuse, stepped upon the stone and pulled it from the charge. A moment later she would have been blown to atoms.

The *Traveller* states that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was paid, for the lecture delivered before the Mercantile Library Association, two weeks ago, the sum of $800.

John B. Gough's lecture engagements are said to cover every evening up to next June. It is also stated that he was offered $300 to repeat his last lecture in Boston, but was unable to do so.

The King of Prussia is Chief of all the lodges of Freemasons in his kingdom. Of this position he has just taken advantage to transmit to the grand masters of all the lodges of Berlin and the provinces a circular, exhorting all the members to remain "faithful to the king," in the political struggles of the immediate future.

Bayard Taylor lectured to a large audience in Chicago, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Ourselves and Our Relations."

Theodore Tilton lectured to a crowded audience, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, his subject being "The State of the Country." He took the ground that there was no State out of the Union, and no slave in it. He announced that he had in his library the rope with which John Brown was hanged, as a relic.

Hon. Bowen Buckman, for half a century a prominent and public spirited citizen of Woburn, Mass., died suddenly in that town on Wednesday, at the age of 77 years.

The Rev. J. T. Duryea, one of the Collegiate Dutch Beformed pastors in New York, has received a call to the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco. He is offered a salary of $6,000 a year.

Bill Anderson, the noted guerrilla, carried a human scalp tied to the bridle of his horse. It was from the head of a young man whose name is unknown. The scalp is now on exhibition in St. Louis.

Mrs. Hutchins, of Baltimore, who has been sentenced to five years of imprisonment in the Fitchburg penitentiary, in Massachusetts, is said to be, by a correspondent of the New York *Express*, a grand niece of the late Robert Gilmore, known throughout the United States for his hospitality and his munificent patronage of the fine arts. Harry Gilmore, to whom Mrs. Hutchins presented the sword, is a grand-nephew of Robert Gilmore, deceased, and a son of Robert Gilmore, of Glen Ellen, Baltimore county. The husband of Mrs. Hutchins is a member of the bar, and a gentleman of fine personal appearance. Mrs. Hutchins is a very young woman with one child.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 24th makes the following important announcement:—We are happy to announce that President Lincoln has consented to the release of Lieutenant Governor Jacob and Colonel Frank Wolford. We sincerely hope that this may be the commencement of a new policy on the part of the President. These gentlemen have proved their loyalty at the head of Kentucky volunteer regiments, and have braved death on many a stubborn battlefield in defense of the old flag. With the exception let us forget all else, and forgive all words of bitterness, and we will pledge ourselves that whenever the country needs their swords again they will always be flashed in the van of the Union armies and closest to the rebel foe.

A correspondent of the New York *Express* writes as follows:—Lieutenant General Scott committed a *lapsus pennæ* the other day, by writing himself "the oldest general in the world," for there are several generals living older than he, and I wish to call your attention to one in particular, who really happens to be "the oldest general in the world." I refer to the distinguished soldier, Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, whose designation points to the highest rank in the British army. The rank of field marshal was conferred upon Viscount Combermere for his eminent services both in India and on the continent of Europe, and for which he repeatedly received the thanks of Parliament, having finally been raised to the British Peerage by the title of Viscount Combermere. He was born in 1759, and is therefore seventeen years the senior of our good old general.

The Rev. Dr. McElvine, Bishop of Ohio, was to address the Convention now in session in Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

Mr. W. W. Pratt, the actor, died at the New England House, Rochester, New York, on Wednesday evening, after a brief illness. He had been confined to his bed only since Thursday last. He filled the position of "first old man" at the Metropolitan Theatre. Deceased resided in Boston, where he has a family. His wife has been summoned by telegraph. Mr. Pratt was a dramatic author as well as an actor, among the productions of his pen is the drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," which was recently played here. Both as an author and as an actor he was much esteemed, and his private character was excellent.

Rev. H. H. Cole, of New York, having accepted a call to the rectorship of Calvary Church, Third street, Louisville, we learn is expected to arrive this week, and will enter immediately upon his duties as pastor of the said church.

The Louisville Theatre was over-crowded on Tuesday night to see Miss Leo Hudson in "Mazeppa." There are few plays more popular than this, on account of its many thrilling situations. Miss Hudson's horse is admirably trained, and performs his part in an admirable manner.

Brigadier A. J. Lee has arrived at Baton Rouge with two hundred rebel prisoners, including General Hodge and staff, captured at Liberty, Miss., six or eight hundred mules and horses, and many negroes, after having destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores.

EXTRAORDINARY ENDURANCE.—Private Wm. N. Kellerman enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, March 1, 1864. At the battle of Po river, on the 10th of May, he received three distinct wounds, one on the right shoulder, another on the chin, and the third near and entirely depriving him of the use of his right eye. He rejoined his regiment on the 18th of August, when the Second Corps was on the march to Deep Bottom. The following day he was so injured by the concussion of a shell that he was removed from the field insensible, and was not enabled to report for duty until the 13th of October. On the 27th of that month, and while the Second and Third divisions were making a reconnoissance on the left, Gen. Miles, commanding the First division, directed a demonstration on the rebel fort in front of his line. Kellerman was selected, with others, for the purpose. They charged amid a heavy fire, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the fort, capturing a number of prisoners, with whom Kellerman was sent to the rear. Having performed this duty, he started back to rejoin his comrades. In the meantime the rebels had rallied, and our men were compelled to fall back. Kellerman in the darkness did not observe this until near the fort, when he came upon the rebel picket line, which had been established in his absence. Fortunately he was not discovered, and skirting down he crept into a small ravine, hoping to make his escape during the night. Soon after a rebel vidette was thrown out a few feet in advance of where he lay, thus placing him between the vidette and the skirmish line. In this position he lay until the night of the 2d of November, a period of six days, exposed to the wind and rain, and the cold, freezing atmosphere of the nights, without food or drink, chewing the leaves and the roots within reach of his arm, determined not to surrender himself to the enemy, which he could have done at any moment with safety.

On the night of the second, the enemy having relaxed his vigilance, he succeeded in crawling on our lines, crawling on his hands and knees, and bringing with him his accoutrements and Spencer rifle. On being taken to the hospital he was utterly exhausted, his hands and feet were badly frozen and the toes of his right foot somewhat gangrenous. He was unable to swallow for the first day, but on the second, beef tea and other nourishing and stimulating liquors were administered with the best effect. He has to a great extent recovered the use of his hands and feet, and bids fair at no distant day to be able to rejoin his regiment.

Gen. Miles has forwarded a recommendation that as a reward for his unexampled fortitude and peroism in refusing to surrender himself to the enemy under such trying circumstances, he be granted a furlough for thirty days and awarded a metal of honor.

THE following appears in the British *Journal of Photography* of October 28:—"Some time since my wife was engaged in preparing albumen paper in the silver bath, and in a moment of abstraction pressed two of her fingers on her forehead, being at that time about to add another 'olive branch' to the family. Soon after the birth of the baby we were surprised and annoyed at noticing that the child, when in a strong light, exhibited two distinct impressions similar to the silver stains before fixing; and the strangest part of the matter is that these disappear as night comes on and reappear as daylight arrives. We have not yet attempted to 'tone and fix' these said stains, which although at present serving as a sort of actinometer to me, will prove a sad disfigurement to my daughter's appearance by daylight, and we may regret they were not impressed in some less conspicuous place.—I am, &c., the Father of the Photographic Baby."

"Were the writer of the foregoing not known to us, we should have thrown aside his letter as an impudent hoax; but as we know him well as an excellent photographer, a good citizen, and as being little addicted to joking. We give his communication a place in our journal, and leave those more competent than ourselves to explain the strange phenomenon which we believe to be faithfully recorded by our correspondent.

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
Pure Inodorous Glycerine.

Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.

Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.

Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.

For the above goods, at the lowest possible prices, go to

N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
no26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR, in the Lecture Room of Dr. PAXTON'S CHURCH, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 2d, at 2½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.
de2

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet at

WILKINS HALL,

On Saturday, Dec. 3d, at 2 p. m.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
de2

THOS. STEEL.....JOHN D. BAILEY.

STEEL & BAILEY,

STOCK BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Stocks bought and sold exclusively on Commission. Office, WILKINS HALL. de2-1f

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the members of the PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION, on SATURDAY EVENING, December 3d, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

de2-2t JAS. M. RHINHART, Secretary.

D. O'NEAL.....WM. ANDERSON.

O'NEIL & ANDERSON,

Steam Book and Job Printers,

GAZETTE BUILDING,

Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PAMPHLETS,	RECEIPTS,
BILL HEADS,	BLANK FORMS,
POSTERS,	PROGRAMMES,
VISITING CARDS,	TICKETS,
PAPER BOOKS,	HAND BILLS,

And all other kinds of printing executed with prompt ness and dispatch, and in the best and neatest manner. We invite our friends having printing to execute, to give us a call. de2-eodlm

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH,

The Celebrated Tragedian and Renowned American Reader,

will give two of his unrivalled Readings in

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, December 5th and 6th.

Mr. Murdoch's readings, have this season, been received with immense enthusiasm by the press and people of the leading Western cities, and it is hoped that the great friend of the Union soldiers will be as warmly greeted in our city.

Cards of admission, 50 cents, to be obtained at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, or at the door.

A limited number of choice seats will be reserved and sold at C. C. Mellor's Masonic store, at 25 cents extra.

HALL PATTERSON,
J. M. GAZZAM,
J. B. FINLEY,
R. C. McCANDLESS,
T. P. HOUSTON,
Lecture Committee.

de2-4t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. H. KNOX & Phillips, S. H. BAKER and W. S. JACKSON is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from November 1st, 1864.

C. KNAWAY,
J. PHILLIPS,
S. H. BAKER,
W. S. JACKSON.

de2-3t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1864.

Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....$1,223,661 84
United States Bonds, 6 per cent.....600,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent.....42,328 49
Stock and Miscellanies.....4,971 67
Due by other Banks.....185,382 71
Bank Notes, Checks and Treasury Notes.....668,906 00
Specie.....217,964 06
$3,015,753 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....$1,142,500 00
Profits and Earnings.....261,458 61
Dividends and Suspense Account.....6,187 64
Due to other Banks.....8,181 64
Circulation.....87,196 00
Deposits.....1,522,229 37
$3,015,753 26

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of December, 1864, before me. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

de2-1t

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1864.

Loans and Discounts.....$1,433,296 44
Real Estate.....40,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin.....$11,197 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks.....6,411 70
United States Legal Tender Notes.....646,873 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 ⅌ ct.....44,800 00
United States Certificates 6 ⅌ cent.....100,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds.....335,000 00
Due by other Banks.....321,764 49
$4,181,561 80

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000 00
Notes in Circulation.....1,877,745 00
Deposits.....888,819 46
Due to other Banks.....51,850 00
Contingent Fund and Earnings.....564,119 49
$4,181,564 80

CITIZENS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1864.

Loans and Discounts.....$706,342 91
Coin.....167,381 25
Due by Banks and Bankers.....51,850 00
Legal Tender Notes.....28,000 00
U. S. Securities.....1,047,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers.....185,616 27

Capital Stock.....$600,000 00
Circulation.....471,600 00
Depositors.....876,977 77
Due to Banks and Bankers.....19,114 76

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 1st day of December, A. D., 1864. M. R. DAVIS, Notary Public.

de2-1t

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1864.

Capital Stock.....$ 300,000 00
Loans and Discounts.....1,044,986 30
Due by other Banks.....37,160 81
Notes and Checks of other Banks.....58,568 51
Due Securities and Legal Tender Notes.....97,164 00
Specie.....126,461 12

Circulation.....$ 311,768 00
Due to other Banks.....2,102 21
Due to Depositors.....290,686 06
Contingent account.....19,814 87

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me this day.
de2-1t S. SMITH, Notary Public.

LEGAL BLANKS.

DIARIES, for 1865.

POCKET BOOKS.

CHECK BOOKS,
(on all Pittsburgh Banks.)

ENVELOPES.

NOTE PAPER, &c.

MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
de2-1t No. 39 Fifth street.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

New and Entertaining Juveniles,

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE OCEAN WAIFS. By Mayne Reid.
THE CLIFF CLIMBERS. By Mayne Reid.
THE ROLLO AND LUCY BOOKS OF POETRY. By Jacob Abbott.
THE IRVINGTON STORIES. Illustrated. By Darby.
THE AMERICAN BOY'S BOOK of Sports and Games. Illustrated.
THE HERO BOY. Boy Life of General Grant. Illustrated.
DORA DARLING. The Daughter of the Regiment.
THE SNOW IMAGE. By Hawthorne. Illustrated in colors.
LITTLE BLUE HOOD. By Thomas Miller. Illustrated.
THE REVOLT OF THE CO

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 8-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a Week.
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 60			
Four times	1 90			
Five times	2 20			
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25
Eleven times	4 00	2 70	2 00	1 35
Two weeks	4 30	2 90	2 20	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75
Three months	15 75	9 15	6 85	4 55
Six months	29 75	15 85	10 40	6 90
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00
One year	32 00	21 30	16 00	10 70

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 00	14 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.
Death Notices each insertion.....50 cents.
Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

Naval Punishments.

A writer in the Army and Navy *Journal* describes several modes of naval punishment. "Keel hauling" is the name given to a description of punishment inflicted in the navy of the United States of Holland at an early day:

It was a punishment fully as severe as its name indicates. It found its way into the English marine after the Revolution of 1688 but it was never viewed with favor even by the severest and most reckless officers of that nation. Curious to state, seamen who would submit to be scourged to death and would see their comrades flogged through the fleet without remonstrace or mutiny, would not tolerate the Dutch substitute, although less terrible in reality as to actual suffering, and shorter in duration. The very summary character of keel-hauling, however, was fearful. Ugh! to go down, down, into the icy sea and under a first-rate, a 120-gun ship for instance, dragged through the freezing water by the force of half that ship's crew through, out and up even tarough the colder atmosphere, chilled to the bone in the cutting winter wind, up to the lofty opposite yard-arm. Thanks to the shallow seas of Holland, the Dutch ships were almost or comparatively keelless and flat-bottomed, so that their flat floors afforded some chance of escape from a fatal blow. Not so with the French and English. But under any circumstances, imagine the horrors of such submersion and transit, and the sensations of a nervous man anticipating it. The infliction of this penalty was not confined to a single submarine passage, but it was repeated more or less often according to the offence. It was by no means a rarity among the Hollanders, but would seem to have been as common as a long term in the penitentiary among us at this day. It ranked much below or as milder than sentence of death, but it is questionable if it is not more severe.

It was inflicted in the following manner:—Ropes were attached around the waist of the condemned sailor, which were carried through blocks at either end of the main yard, passing under the keel. To his waist or feet a very heavy weight was attached—60 lbs or more. It is supposed that the weight was arranged with the intention of keeping the victim as nearly perpendicular as possible and of assuring a plunge sufficiently deep to clear the bottom of the vessel. At the signal of a quartermaster, the condemned was thrown over the side of the vessel, or allowed to drop from the yard-arm. As soon as he disappeared beneath the surface, he was drawn beneath the keel by the rope attached to the yard-arm opposite to the side whence he had fallen, by the united strength of the strongest and most active of his shipmates, or of the crew selected for this purpose. Falconer remarks, "As this extraordinary sentence is executed with a serenity of temper peculiar to the Dutch, the culprit is allowed sufficient intervals to recover the sense of pain, of which indeed he is frequently deprived during the operation. In truth, a temporary insensibility to his sufferings ought by no means to be construed into a disrespect of his judges, when we consider that this punishment is supposed to have peculiar propriety in the depth of winter, whilst the flakes of ice are floating on the stream; and that is continued till the culprit is almost suffocated for want of air, benumbed with the cold of the water, or stunned with the blows his head receives by striking the ship's bottom."

Nor must it be forgotten that before ships were sheathed with copper and while keel-hauling was a favorite punishment, barnacles used to grow upon the ships' bottoms in enormous size with edges like jagged razors, which would terribly cut and gash anything living brought in contact with them. The Dutch authors of a "Manual of Naval Discipline," published at Amsterdam in 1733, indicate that a culprit might be passed backwards and forwards any number of times that his sentence called for; and close their remarks, in French, with "This chastisement is harsh and dangerous, for the least want of diligence or address on the part of those who haul upon the rope, or any other little accident, may occasion to the keel-hauled person the fracture of an arm, or a leg, or even the neck, or some other part of the body, which is so likely that keel-hauling ranks among the capital punishments."

In the French marine, and it would appear to have been assuredly the same in the Dutch and most likely in the English Navy, the strapado as well as lash were punishments for very slight delinquencies. This was positively true in the French army in the time of Louis XIV. The French forces carried them with them into Ireland, but the former never appears to have been grafted upon the penal codes of the British army, to its honor be it said. The punishment of the lash needs no explanation in any of its various applications, simple whipping, cat-of-nine-tails, running the gauntlet, or flogging through the fleet. The strapado few comprehend. Most imagine it signifies flogging with a strap. In brutality, cruelty, irremediable results and incurable physical injuries, it was worse than the rack, and yet a French article on military justice admits that it was inflicted for slight offenses.

The term strapado (*estrapade*) is derived from the Italian word *strappare*—to wrest or drag by force"—to dislocate. The Spaniards were very partial to this punishment, which consisted in tying the hands of the culprit behind his back, and then affixing a cord to the ligature, which cord passed through a pulley at the end of a projecting arm, attached horizontally, sixteen to twenty feet from the ground, to an upright stick. The culprit was then hoisted by his arms—wrenched almost from their sockets, if he was a heavy man—to the pulley, whence he was suddenly let fall almost to the ground, so that by the fall and the sudden shock of checking the fall—for the rope was not long enough to suffer him to reach the ground—his arms were wrenched out of the sockets. A soldier, if he had the strength to undergo the suffering, was often condemned to three successive strapados.

While the army thus enjoyed the privilege of this form of the strapado, the Navy were not deprived of a similar application, only as much more severe as a sailor's life, one and a half centuries since, was harder than that even of a soldier.

The marine strapado was termed by the French, "*donne la cale*" Dutch, "*vand de ree laten volen, of lopen.*" It was the penalty of those convicted of theft, blasphemy, or any kind of mutiny. There were two degrees of this punishment, and each had an appropriate title—the milder, *cale ordinaire*, the severer, *cale seche*. In the former case, the criminal was placed on the rail, under the main yard and made to sit on a stick which passed between his legs to assuage his suffering. From this stick a cord which he clasped was carried aloft and passed through a pully at the yard-arm. At a signal, the culprit was run up, as rapidly as possible, to the yard-arm, and then suffered suddenly to fall into the sea. As an aggravation a cannon ball was attached to his feet. The plunge was repeated not to exceed five times, according to sentence. In the latter case, *cale seche*, a rope per se was arranged so that the culprit instead of falling into the sea was arrested several feet above the surface of the water. This was the same in effect as the military strapado, substituting a fall of fifty to sixty feet for one of sixteen to twenty. A cannon shot invited the attention of the crews of the squadron or fleet in which the criminal's ship belonged.

Comun after column might be filled with the recital of the criminal severities of by-gone days, by which he who raised his hand against his superior had his hand nailed to the mast and then slowly severed at the wrist, while he who killed a comrade was bound living to the corps and buried into the sea. The Scandinavian Code of Wesby and the Breton of Americus Code of Oleron, likewise others, sought to ameliorate the mariner's hard lot, and protect him—alas! almost invariably in vain. The captain of a war vessel was the most despotic of autocrats. His passions made laws and inflicted penalties. It remained for the progress of the age and the middle of our century to clip the claws of the tiger and break his fangs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been established and used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. The price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before before the people. Being simple in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognised, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, scorch or wash out, but which is permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent,

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. dec30-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13:6m

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
50 bbls Sweet Potatoes, Jersey;

In store and for sale by
CHARLES P. BELEY,
No. 172 Liberty street.
oc19

GROCERS.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Also, a large supply of all kinds of
Groceries and Produce,
constantly on hand.
sel36m No. 26 s. e cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja15

W. W. JORDON.....S. HOLLISTER.....J. B. POWELL.
JORDON, HOLLISTER & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Hay, Grass Seeds, Lard, Butter, Eggs Green Apples, &c., &c.,
264 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFERENCES—Wilson, Carr & Co., Pittsburgh; Head & Metzgar, Pittsburgh.
no2-3m

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY E. CAMPE. OLIVER B. JONES
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct2

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 2:39 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.
se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se27

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
No. 231 and 233, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Salmon, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
Pittsburgh.
ja

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
100 Boxes Prime Cheese,
200 Barrels Salt, Flour, Butter, &c., &c.,
100 Barrels Refined Oil,
500 Bushels Potatoes,
T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant, No. 289 Liberty St.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Benefit of Mr. J. O. Sefton.

Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER have kindly consented to appear in one of their superb dances THIS EVENING, will be presented the ever popular comedy, entitled

DR. FANGLOSS; or, THE L. L. D. AND THE A. DOUBLE S.

Dr. Pangloss.....J. O. Sefton.
Yankee Song.....Mr. J. Dickson
Fancy Polka, taught by Prof. DeLong.....Miss Jennie.
Song, Greenbacks.....Miss Fannie Burt
Annie Eberle will recite the patriotic poem of Sheridan's Ride from Winchester.
Misses Fowler in one of their splendid Dances.
To conclude with
DICK TURPIN.

CONCERT HALL.
Gottschalk's Positive Farewell.

SIGNOR MUZIO has the honor to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

to give a series of Grand Concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

These Grand Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
December 6th and 7th.

Signor Muzio also takes great pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artists to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts:

MISS LUCY SIMONS,

The Eminent Cantatrice, (Pupil of his,) whose unprecedented success during a series of Concerts in New York, has been cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone.

HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.

SIGNOR MUZIO.....Musical Director and Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing Saturday December 3d, at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.
no30-6t

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Last week of the Premier Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste,

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,

and the youthful prodigy,

MASTER WINTER RAVEL.

Re-appearance, after her severe illness of the great terpsichorean artiste,

Miss MILLIE FOWLER,

who will appear, in conjunction with her sister, Miss CLARA FOWLER, in a splendid Ballet Divertisement.

New Songs, new Dances, new Extravaganzas, by the great Melodeon Troupe.

The comic pantomime, entitled the

FRISKY GOBBLER.

Jack Snoozle.....George R. Edeson.

AT MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FIVE DAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29.
LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopatetican, or Walking Army,

[FROM TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON.]

The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 90 6-6 Moving and Acting Figures and Models of Men, Horses, Auditorium, Ships, &c., vividly re-enacting the principal battles, both by sea and land, of the great Southern Rebellion. Mr. D. C. LA RUE, the greatest of living memories, will appear at each exhibition in his very amusing and laughable comic parlor entertainment, entitled "LA RUE'S OLIO OF ODDITIES."

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

An Afternoon Exhibition will be given on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, when the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.

CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent.
no24-8t

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
THE MAMMOTH LADY,
27 years old; weight 380 pounds.
GENERAL TOMB THUMB,
The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight, 30 pounds.

The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.

Four monstrous SERPENTS.

Barnum's FIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chaparell of Mexico.

Over 500 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents

HOFFMAN & KELLER, Proprietors.
CHAS. BARNUM, Agent. no29-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan3:1y

INSURANCE.

1864.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 3 st, 1864.		
On Marine and Inland risks	$492,847 80	
On Fire risks	138,657 18	
		$992,705 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863		204,472 42
		797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864.		
On Marine and Inland risks	$416,264 73	
On Fire risks	120,356 75	
		$536,621 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c		75,628 56
		$612,244 14
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$214,291 82	
Fire losses	42,855 83	
Return premiums	29,204 98	
Re-Insurances	42,649 28	
Agency charges	19,068 94	
Advertising, printing, &c	5,689 13	
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c	11,388 27	
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c	14,089 00	
		$384,051 28
		228,282 86

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five per cent. loan, 1871		$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six per cent. loan, 1881		118,215 00
75,000 United States Six per cent. loan, 5-20's		75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan		93,625 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan		55,540 00
123,030 City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan		122,320 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds		22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage Six per cent. bonds		53,250 00
15,000 200 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia		15,300 00
6,800 136 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		9,100 00
5,000 100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,050 00
50,000 United States treasury certificates of indebtedness		48,425 00
20,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan		19,000 00
128,700 Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured		128,700 00
$868,220 Par. Cost $842,100 50	Market value,	$857,627 50
Real estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		118,320 42
Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other sources due the Company.		28,798 23
Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $4,263 00. Estimated value		2,230 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$100,000 00	
Cash in banks	58,154 98	
Cash in drawer	537 36	
		$158,692 49
		$1,201,884 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of all State and National taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Spencer Lord, Lindley Smith, Joseph G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. P. Penrose, Henry Sloan, Wm. G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones, Brooke, Daniel P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.
no19-2w No. 95 Water street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McCOMB LOVE,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se8:1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. JAS. ESDON,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. H. STEVENS,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARNOLD.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,600,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac H. Bonnell, Robert Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—A. H. GALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
RANDLE PRESTON,	WM. A. ROGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se15:1y F. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Liecrice, True;
Carbonate Ammonia;
Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset;
Nichol's Elixer, Bark with Iron;
Bartel's Indian Linament;
Harnet Logwood;
Brown's Broncuial Troches;
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;
Alcohol 96 per cent.
no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

R. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 16 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.
A. R. BELLEMS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. se15-6m

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 238 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
oct9-1y

GROCERIES—

80 bags prime Rio Coffee;
25 hhds. Cuba Sugar;
20 " P. R. and N. O. do.
80 bbls. Syrups, assorted brands;
100 " Refined sugars;
125 hf. chests Y. H., Oolong and Imp. Tea;
250 boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's, 7's and Navy.

With a full stock of goods in our line. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
no22

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 00
Interest accrued	3,476 03
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-8m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au18-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company, in its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS.	F. H. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest. At one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County Loans or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealers in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
au-31-6m

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh28:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
sep Office, 55 Market street.

RESTAURANTS

THE LANAHAN
DINING SALOON,

Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.

All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
no24-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju10-1y

SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals with the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co's, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se18-6m

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Third Day.—The Convention re-assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Vice President Smith, of Armstrong, in the chair.

The Committee on Equalizating the salaries of the County Superintendents was given until the next annual session of the Convention to make their report.

There being no committees ready to report, the subject of "Methods of Examinations in Arithmetic and Grammar," was taken up, and discussed at considerable length.

Prof. Woodruff, of Chester, offered a proposition to the fact that he would send a printed list, containing one thousand common words, to any member of the Convention, if they would in return, send him one hundred words not on his list. The proposition was, on motion acceded to by a unanimous vote.

The method of Conducting County Institutes was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, Vice President Smith in the chair, when the best method of conducting County Institutes was resumed.

Mr. Evans, of Lancaster; Morrison, of Lawrence; Reed, of Beaver; Davis, of Fulton; State Superintendent Coburn, and Fish, of Erie, participated in the discussion, during which much useful information was elicited, and the feeling among the members seemed to be that the interchange of ideas upon the subject had been productive of great good.

The reception of reports was announced as next in order. Mr. Woodruff chairman of the committee to adopt the best means of securing the influence and labors of clergymen in favor of public schools, stated that the matter had been under serious consideration, but that the committee were not prepared to report to the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the committee was instructed to report through the *State School Journal* at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Donthett, of Allegheny, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the subject of a modification of the present school law of the State, made the following report:

Your Committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, have arrived at the following conclusion: That in many parts of the State, owing to the isolated condition of some districts, with but one, two or three schools, and the difficulty of attendance on the part of female teachers, together with the want of a competent teacher to take charge of and conduct the Institute, it has been found that, in such cases, they are inefficient in accomplishing the object for which they were designed. Hence your Committee deem it wise and expedient for the Legislature to amend the present law so as to admit of a consolidation of the districts, for Institute purposes, as the County Superintendents and Directors may think most efficient in promoting the object for which they were intended, and to this end we submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That twenty-two days shall be held to be the common school month in all contracts with teachers, and other operations with boards of directors or controllers in reference to the term of the school; and that no common school shall be kept open for the purpose of ordinary instuction, on any Saturday, but two Saturdays of each month shall by agreement between boards of directors and teachers be appropriated to institute or other exercises for the improvement of the teachers of the district, and in districts where no institutes are held, the teachers shall be required to teach a number of days equal to the two Saturdays of each month during the school term of such districts. *Provided* the schools in said district or districts are kept open and in operation less than the maximum allowed by law.

A. T. DUTHETT,
JESSE NEWLIN, } Committee.
R. M. SMITH,

The report was accepted and the committee discharged, after which it was discussed at considerable length. On motion of Mr. Jack, of Westmoreland county, the consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. McDivett, of Huntingdon county, a resolution of thanks was tendered to the reporters of the COMMERCIAL, *Chronicle*, *Dispatch* and *Gazette* for their very accurate and full reports of the proceedings of the Convention.

"Visitations of Schools by County Superintendents" was discussed at some length, Messrs. Woodruff, Jack, Morrison, Ulp, Waters, Reed, Davis, Miller, Donthett, Smith, and Fish, taking part, when the hour for adjournment arrived.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention closed its sessions last evening, Vice President Smith in the chair.

Mr. Davis, of Fulton, offered a resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of the Convention to the Directors of the Fourth Ward Public Schools for the use of their large and convenient hall.

On motion of Mr. Ulp, a Committee of five was appointed to designate the place of holding the next session of the Convention, and to prepare a programme of exercises. The following gentlemen compose the committee: Hon. C. R. Coburn, Ulp, Evans, Donthett and Morrison.

On motion of State Superintendent Coburn, a vote of thanks was tendered to the following Railroad Companies for the liberal reduction made in the fare upon these roads to the members in attendance upon the Convention: Atlantic and Great Western; Erie and Pittsburgh; Beaver Valley; Allegheny Valley; Pittsburgh and Connellsville; Pennsylvania Central; Philadelphia and Erie; Reading; Cumberland Valley; Lackawanna and Blooms-burg.

Deputy State Superintendent Bates made a verbal report on the means necessary for establishing Normal Schools. We have not space to follow the gentleman through his report, and can only give his main points. He first took a view of normal culture as connected with common schools, and considered the question historically. He then alluded to the necessity of the of normal culture to the vitality of the school system, and contended that as is the teacher so is the school. To the question: What is understood by a Normal School under our school law? He said it was a school for giving instructions in the science of teaching; a school for practice, or more properly a Model School. He urged the necessity of putting forth renewed and determined efforts for the establishment of normal schools in all the remaining districts of the State. In conclusion, the speaker urged that although the efforts to establish these schools may be self-sacrificing, they were noble and philanthropic, and when in operation would be a proud monument to the enterprise of the locality in which they are located.

Dr. Burroughs, formerly State Superintendent of Public Shools, and the early and fast friend of education in the State, was present and made an able and powerful appeal in favor of Normal Schools. There was much opposition to these schools, yet they were gradually growing in favor, and ere long they would become as popular as the common school system itself, and their projectors looked upon as benefactors of their race.

The importance of Normal Schools was further elucidated by Trovillo, Evans, and others.

On motion, Mr. McDivett, editor of the *State School Journal*, was requested to prepare and publish a full report of the proceedings of the Convention in his paper.

A resolution was passed recommending that vocal music be taught in all public schools.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

After the adjournment of the Convention, Prof. Kidd, at the request of Mr. Donthett, unfolded a rare budget of fun, which caused them all to depart for their homes in an extra good humor.

Thus closed the Superintendents' Convention. The members were earnest, practical men, and that much good will result from their deliberations, no one can doubt.

RECOVERING.—Col. Kiddoo, as will be seen by the following note, dated Fortress Monroe, November 28, is recovering from his recent wound:

I am doing *finely*. Could not be doing better. I am gaining strength every day—can turn myself in my bed now without assistance—can sit up a half hour at the time morning with ease—will be able to walk out in about two weeks, and soon after that will be able to take the saddle and make the enemy feel the undaunted prowess of my "smoked Yankees," as our rebellious brethren classically call them. The New York papers were "too soon" in reporting me "mortally wounded." I am worth several mortally wounded men yet.

New Firm of Job Printers.—Messrs. O'Neill & Anderson have purchased the "Gazette Job Office," and intend to prosecute on a large scale the job printing business. They have a large and excellent variety of type and the latest improved presses, which will enable them to turn out every description of printing, from the smallest card to the mammoth poster. Mr. Anderson has been for four years the city editor of the *Gazette*, and Mr. O'Neill has filled the same position on the *Dispatch* for eight years. They left their respective positions on those papers, having secured the services of a competent manager to attend to their interests in the job business. Enjoying, as they do, an extensive acquaintance, with unbounded business men, Messrs. O'Neill & Anderson will no doubt receive their share of printing patronage. They have the facilities for doing good work, are energetic and industrious young men, and we wish them deserved success.

The People's Stock Exchange.—As will be seen by announcement elsewhere, Mr. T. A. McClelland, the well-known and popular auctioneer, has made arrangements for opening, this evening, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, as "People's Stock Exchange." Mr. McClelland proposes to open a morning Exchange, as soon as he can make the proper arrangements, and will introduce telegraph wires into the Hall, by means of which the sales at the different Boards in New York and Philadelphia can be known immediately after the adjournment of those Boards. Wilkins Hall is large and comfortably arranged, and will become the popular place for dealers in stocks and bonds. Mr. McClelland is an energetic, thoroughgoing business man, of strict integrity, and is in every way well qualified to conduct successfully for himself and acceptably to the public the "People's Stock Exchange." The Exchange will be opened this evening for the first time.

Patent Electric Bracket.—One of the neatest and most useful gas burners that has ever been introduced to the notice of the public is Cornelius & Davis' Patent Electric Bracket, intended for general use, in stores, dwellings and offices. A socket lined with silk is closely fitted with a plunger of gutta-percha; the moving of the latter in the socket forms the electricity, which is conducted by a small copper wire to the burner and instantly ignites the gas. The bracket is not only very useful but is ornamental, and is just the article wanted by persons who may have occasion to strike a light in the night. Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, 164 Sixth street, near Wood, are the agents for its sale in this city, where it may be seen.

Boston Museum.—Persons fond of sight-seeing and curiosities should visit the Boston Museum, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Gen. Tom Thumb, the smallest person in America; the mammoth lady, weighing 580 pounds; the great flying panopticon, four monstrous serpents, the fighting Mexican pig and five hundred curiosities are to be seen, and all for twenty-five cents. This is certainly an attraction.

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57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

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U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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N. HOLMES, PRES. | J. HANNA, V. PRES.
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Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 1, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
BONDS.		
U. S. 5-20s	106	106¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97½	.....
C. & P. R. R.	102	.....
INSURANCE.		
Allegheny	26	.....
Pennsylvania Insurance	12	14
RAILROAD.		
Cleveland R. R.	104	.....
Connelsville Interest	12	.....
BANKS.		
Citizens	85	.....
Allegheny	64	65½
OIL.		
Dalzell	9½	.....
Fleming & Blood	3½	.....
Phillips	6½	.....
Widdefield	2½	.....
Union Lubricating Oil Co	1.10	.....
Rynd Farm	6½	.....
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1.30	.....
Cherry Run Central	1.70	.....
Ritchie	1.80	.....
National	1½	.....
Tack Petroleum Co	2.25	.....
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	1.05	.....
McAboy & Cherry Run	1.05	.....
Ross	1½	.....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1.45	.....
Paxton Petroleum Co	4½	.....
West Virginia Basin	4	.....
Ætna Oil and Mining Co	1	.....
MINING.		
Coal Bluffs Mining Company	.....	2
SALES.		
U. S. 5 20s	106	
1,000 U. S. Certificates	97½	
48,000 do do	98	
Ritchie Oil Co	1.30	

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par	Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100	Second National	.....	Div. Nov. 8 3 pr ct.
100	Third National	.....	Div. Nov. 5 3 "
100	Fourth National	.....	Div. 13 3 pr ct.
50	Exchange	72½	Div. Nov. 6 3 pr ct.
50	Citizens	87	" " 5 "
50	Commercial	78	" " 5 "
50	Allegheny	61	" " 5 "
50	Mechanics	59	" " 5 "
50	Manufacturers	68	" " 5 "
50	3d & M	67½	" " 5 "
100	First National	97	" " $3.75
100	First National, Alf'y	114	" " $2.00
50	Manchester Saving	49¾	" " 4 pr ct.
	INSURANCE.		
50	Citizens	61	Div. June $6.00
50	Western	52	" Nov. $4.00
25	Monongahela	32	" May $3.00
50	Eureka	50½	" " $4.00
25	Pittsburgh	34½	" Aug. $4.00
25	Allegheny	37	" July $2.00
25	People's	17	" " $4.00
50	Penn'a	55	.....
	BRIDGE.		
25	Monongahela	.....	Div. Sept. 5 3 pr ct.
25	St. Clair Street	46¾	Div. July 5 3 pr ct.
50	Head Street	51¾	Div. July 5 3 pr ct.
100	Manhattan Street	.....	" "
25	Birmingham	35	Div. July $1 50
	RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley	71	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	72½	Div. Nov. 5 3 pr ct.
100	Fort Wayne	100¾	Div. Oct. 2½ 3 pr ct.
50	Cleveland	106	Div. Oct. 4 3 pr ct.
50	Connellsville	12¾	No Div.
	do (interest)	12¾	"
50	Steubenville	11¾	"
50	Chartiers	50	"
50	Hempfield	5	"
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	2½	"
25	Birmingham	41¾	"
50	Citizens	93	"
		64.35	
50	Pittsburgh	83¾	Div. July $2 50
25	Allegheny	31½	" Nov. $1 00
25	Birmingham	31½	" June 6 3 pr ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	13¾	
50	Monga'hela Navig'n	60	Div. July $2 50
	BONDS.		
	Allegheny County 6's	73½	Coupons Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 6's	75½	do do do
	do 6,5	97	do do do
	Allegheny City 6's	93½	do do do
	do	70	do do do
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	105	do do do
	do 2d mort's	100	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R. R. 6's	85¾	do Feb'y and Aug.
	Steub. R.R. 6's	75	
	All. Co. County 6's	93½	
	Pitt'gh. County 6's	80	

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—The Stock market is excessively dull. Walnut Island, 3¾; Cherry Run, about 31; Curtin, 14@14¾; Calwell, 6¾; Dalzell, 9¾; St. Nicholas, 4¾; Allegheny and Pittsburgh, 9¾.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

The attendance at Thurston's Exchange, last evening, was as large as on former evenings. Since the adoption of the new code of rules there was a striking improvement in the order observable. The sales in oil stocks aggregate 4,500 shares. The market is evidently overloaded with the cheap stocks, and there was strong disposition to realize. Ritchie sold down to 2; while Tarr, Story and Cherry Run touched $1 12. Dalzell advanced to $9 00, and is held firmly at even higher figures. We subjoin the following admirable code of rules which Mr. Thurston has adopted for the regulation of his exchange:

Persons wishing to buy or sell stock or other securities, must enroll their names, occupation and residence, or place of business, on a register opened for that purpose; to all of whom will be issued a card of privilege, for which a fee of one dollar will be required. The charge for admission to such persons, will still be the same as to the general public.

While all persons are admitted at 25 cents each, *none, until registered*, as required by regulation No. 1, will be allowed to buy or sell, unless giving the name of some registered person as a voucher for fulfillment of the transaction.

Any person registered as wishing to buy and sell, failing to fulfill a contract to buy or sell, as it stands recorded, shall be debarred from all privilege of buying or selling at the "Exchange," and his name will be stricken from the register, after the facts proving the necessary his debarment from the privelege of the "Exchange" have been publicly announced.

Time sales will be permitted—time not to exceed sixty days. Either party to a time sale, having the privilege of demanding the deposit of a margin to any amount not exceeding thirty per cent., to be deposited in bank to the joint credit of both parties. In all time sales, the buyer or seller must call the exact number of days required.

For the purpose of facilitating transactions, all transfers must be made from twelve to two o'clock at the "Exchange" rooms, unless special appointments by parties to transactions for other places of meeting, and all purchases not completed within at 2 o'clock, to be completed afterwards, only on the option of the party to the transaction who shall have kept the appointment.

All disputes relative to time sales, or other transactions on "'Change" to be settled after this by three referees chosen by the disputants from the registered persons attending the "Exchange," whose decision shall be final and binding.

We give in detail the transactions of last evening:

250	Cherry Run and Blood Farm	$ 1 16
200	Dalzell	10 00
100	Linden	4 95
600	Merchants	40
1,000	Ohio Valley	2 00
400	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 25
100	do. do.	1 28
100	Ross	1 30
500	do.	1 25
200	do.	1 26
200	Ritchie	1 20
1,000	Tarr, Story & C. Run	1 12½
750	Union Lubric	1 00
3	Steel Wilkins	320 00
1	do. do.	600 00
1	do. do.	300 00
2	Dalzell	9 00
300	Cherry Run Central	1 65
500	Ritchie	1 20
200	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 55
50	Horseneck	95

—The afternoon Stock Exchange of Charles A. Anderson was opened at 3½ o'clock, and there was a fair attendance. The list called embraced most of our local securities. Some few transactions were made. 3 share Steel weil was sold at $4 00; 1,000 shares Ritchie at $1 40, and Cherry Run and Blood Farm sold at $1 10.

—In New York the opinion gains ground that no more gold loans of consequence will be issued, and, upon an official delaration to this effect, there would be a permanent advance of magnitude. It is conceded by the best authorities, that upon a currency loan all the money wanted can be had, and Congress will promptly do its duty in the way of taxes, stop the manufacture of money, and appeal frankly to the people when offering its loans. The necessity for borrowing, by printing money, has passed. The military position is satisfactory, and the Administration has been continued in power by a vote which cannot be misunderstood. The speculators who have profited by the financial wants of the Government are clamoring for more paper and more inflation to save them from ruin, but their distress is nothing in comparison to that sure to be created if the volume of the currency is further increased. More money must be had by taxes, and the deficiency to carry on the Government must be bought. The evils attending the excessive use of legal tenders predicted by Secretary Chase have been so fully realized, that further progress in that direction will be criminal. There is circulating money enough for our purposes in existence, and it can be had as soon as Congress will take courage, and demand it of the people, by loans strongly fortified by equitable taxation.

—The success of the stock of the Cherry Run Oil Company is caused by the fact that along this run it has been found that the wells increase, instead of decrease, from the time they began to flow; a phenomenon strikingly illustrated by the celebrated Reed well, which began at a hundred barrels a day, and now flows three hundred. The company which excites so much attention in the market, happens, we are told, to hold four hundred acres on this run, not far from the Reed well, which could readily be leased at $2,000 an acre. The small number of shares issued by this company, its limited capital stock, and the sudden value attached by oil dealers to Cherry Run property, will naturally account for the rapid advance in the price of the stock. It is proposed to double the subscription list, which will make the price of this stock an average rate. As to whether our correspondent should invest in this or any securities, we cannot assume to say. We have answered his question, but must not be expected to invest his money for him.—*Phil. Press.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, }
Friday, Dec. 2 1864. }

Business was not very active yesterday. There was a falling off in the receipts of produce. The demand for the leading articles was moderate, and sales were regular. The weather during the week has been unusually pleasant for the season. The first day of winter has opened in a very agreeable way. How long this will continue time only can demonstrate. Our rivers are in good condition to all points. Freights to the various points are not very abundant, whilst the tonnage in port is large. Boats, however, by waiting their turn, manage to pick up passable trips. The rise in the Allegheny has caused quite a movement among the boats that navigate that stream. On the Monongahela landing business was dull. The departures include the Argonaut, for Cincinnati; she carried out a good trip, and was loaded principally for Government. The new steamer Yorktown will be among the first packets for Cincinnati; she has the best of accommodations. The new Nevada is fast filling up for St. Louis; she will have dispatch. The well known packet, Leni Leoti, is loading for Evansville and Nashville. The new and pretty steamer Argosy has the principle portion of her cargo on board; she will have dispatch for Cairo and St. Louis. The punctual packet Julia will be found on the landing; she will return to Evansville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. The boats at the landing awaiting their turn are the Hard Times, Ontario, Roanoke, Columbia, and J. R. Gilmore. The sales since our last were:

BUTTER—The market was steady, with a good demand for home use and for export. The demand was fully up with the offerings. We note sales of 1,400 lbs Roll at 40@45c, as per quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts were but large. Former prices have been sustained, with sales of 1,500 lbs at $5 25@5 50 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The market has exhibited no new features. The receipts have been limited, and the sales were of a similar description. Rye was not inquired for, and prices were nominal. Oats was one of the leading articles. Prices have an upward tendency. Sales of 620 bushels, taken from the platform, at 95c; 650 do, from store, at 96c@$1. Barley was unchanged as regards prices or demand. We quote spring at 70, fall at 75@80 ₱ bushel. Wheat unchanged. We quote red at $2 00, white at $2 10@2 12. Corn was more fancied at new, $1 25. Sales 3 car loads shelled, at $1 50.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales 150 bush peach blows at 95c per bush.

FLOUR—The market was not active. Holders, however, were firm at previous quotations. The principal inquiry was for the best qualities. Among the sales were the following: Extra family—150 bbls at $11@11 25; 100 do at $11 20; 150 do, from spring wheat, at $11; 120 do, $11 12½@11 25, and 100 do at $11@11 25 per bbl.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off. The market was steady, with sales of 150 bush at $3 @3 25 per bbl.

EGGS—Market firm. Sales of 2 packages at 40c per doz.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note. Sales of 40 lbs at 22c.

BACON—The stock of new bacon on hand is small. Messrs. F. Sellers & Co. were the first to introduce the article. The current rates are: Shoulders, 12c; sides, 23c; sugar-cured hams, 25c. This enterprising firm have removed to the corner of Wayne and Penn streets. The building is the largest of the kind ever built in this city, and was put up expressly for their use. This firm are the oldest packers in this city.

MESS PORK—The supply in first hands is not large. We note sales of 50 bushels at $5 25 per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to the market. The market was unsettled with small sales at former prices.

DRIED BEEF—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of new sugar cured at 22c.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The market was firm at the following prices:

Rosin Soap	13c per lb.
German Soap	15c "
Palm Soap	15c "
Variegated Friend to Woman Soap	16c "
Chemical Soap	18c "
Castile Soap	20c "
Variegated Toilet Soap	20c "
Barber Soap	$3 00 per doz. cakes.
Mould and Dipped Candles	35c per lb.
Chrystalline do	35c "
Star Candles	45c "

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.—The Hog market has been a good deal depressed the last four days, owing partly to the state of the weather, which has been quite warm for curing, and indeed, slaughtering had to be suspended since Saturday. Aside from the weather influence, however, there was not much life in the market; and prices current on the 30th ult. did not have been sustained even had the weather been favorable.

The receipts have been large, and there being no demand or consequence for the products, packers were discovering that they could not go on, and prices had given way before the change had taken place in the weather, but as soon as 200 lbs averages reached $14, drovers commenced packing preferring to do this rather than accept this rate or less, and it is estimated that a million of the pork packed here to date, has been on drover's account.

The receipts have been quite large, and it is estimated that there are now 25,000 in the pens. The receipts during the week by the various channels were as follows:

By Railways	46,026
By River	8,291
From Kentucky	2,100
Driven in	500
Slaughtered at Plainville	3,500
Slaughtered at Newtown	1,000
Total for the week	62,877
Previously reported	56,344
Total for the season	119,221
Same time in 1863	175,508
" 1862	230,667
" 1861	169,016
" 1860	153,338
" 1859	148,006
" 1858	231,142
" 1857	137,810
" 1856	183,373
" 1855	206,582
" 1854	134,738

The receipts for the corresponding week with the above exception, were 71,092. As the restrictions regarding a portion of the Kentucky hogs have been removed, liberal receipts from thence may be looked for the coming week. The total receipts from Kentucky last season to this date were 48,313, against 8,189 this season, thus far.

ST. LOUIS.—The market up to the close was firmer. Prices ranged from 3½ per average of 225 lbs to 3¾c per average of 235@270. Since our last report, however, the arrivals have been very large, amounting to 10,450 head over the North Missouri Railroad alone, and added to this the weather has softened down to an almost summer temperature, rendering packing hazardous or impossible. So far as we could hear none of our packers were killing to-day. We do not anticipate much in 2 o'clock, be completed afterwards, only on the option of the party to the transaction who shall have kept the appointment.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 1, 1864.

The supply of Cattle was large this week, and with but a limited demand, the market was dull and languid, and common and inferior grades may be quoted from 25 to 50c below last week's quotations. Prime, heavy, smooth Cattle, suitable for our best butchers, were in light supply, and wanted. There was a fair demand for nice, smooth stock cattle for shipment. The sales will be found below:

SHEEP—The receipts continue limited, but as few were wanted the supply was fully equal to the demand:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

A Cline sold 32 head at	6¾@7½
R Moore sold 64 head at	4½@6½
S Kelly sold 70 head at	6¾
J Evans sold 16 head at	7
A Cammel sold 20 head at	4
R O. sold 19 head at	5½
A Taylor sold 20 head at	4¾@6¼
J V Ball sold 21 head at	5
J W Rose sold 21 head at	5½
S D Cutter sold 19 head at	4¾
E Foster sold 20 head at	4¾
H Kirby sold 21 head at	4¾
C A Taylor sold 21 head at	5½@6¼
E Waittlesey sold 40 head at	4@7
C Hudson sold 63 head at	4@6¾
I Newton sold 37 head at	5
C H Field sold 21 head at	4 50
M Johnson sold 24 head at	5¾
W O Breckenridge sold 56 head at	4@6¼
J Kelly sold 70 head at	4@6
G T Kahn sold 140 head at	4@7.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

C Cline sold 34 head at	11½
S Collins sold 20 head at	11
A Taylor sold 26 head at	10¾
S S Cutter sold 20 head at	12
J C Kohler sold 10 head at	11 87.
S Anderson sold 12 head at	12.
C A Taylor sold 11 head at	12½
T Whittlesey sold 11 head at	12½
C Hudson sold 5 head at	12.
S Seamore sold 83 head at	11¾.
S Seamore sold 51 head at	11½.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet with only light middling demand. Chicago Spring $1 69. No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $2@2 02; red winter at $2 20. Corn dull. Oats nominal at 79c. Rye at $1 45. Whisky at 48. Lake imports—flour, 3,573 bbls; wheat, 2,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; barley, 1,200.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.

Cotton firm at $1 10 for middling. Receipts of 182 bales at $1 per sack. Flour dull and drooping, superfine, $7 50@7 75; double extra at $10. Corn slightly higher at $1 45@1 47 for new; $1 40@1 47 for old.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

Flour steady. Sales of 1,000 bbls at Howard street and sales of superior at $11; wheat quiet, red had declined.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—L H Voight & Co, 1 car hay; L Langhan, 1 car lumber; J Blanchard, 5 bbls cheese, 4 do butter; Godfrey & Co, 24 sks rags; O M Cumes, 21 sacks, W H Kirkpatrick, 70 bdls paper; Logan & G, 5 sks buckwheat flour; Knox & P, 59 tcs lard, 50 do hams, 22 bags do, 50 bbls lard oil, 60 tcs lard; Knox & P, 50 tcs grease; Gregg & Co 88 bbls flour; Col Cross, 640 sks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & B, 1 car iron; A Dodge, 12 bags oats; Head & M, 9 sacks do; Lucesco, 10 barrels refined oil; Hitchcock & Mc, 193 sacks potatoes; Bingham & Co, 50 sacks oats; J A Caughey & Co, 15 barrels benzine, 3 do refined and 5 do tar.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—D. W. C Bidwell, 3 bbls safety fuse; C G Hussey & Co, 38 bloomes; G Irwin, 18 packages; L H Hamilton, 40 bbls white lime; L H Voight & Co, 118 bbls potatoes; J Schleiter & Co, 170 bags oats; S B Floyd & Co, 60 bales of hay; Jones, B & Co, 30 bags oats; L H Voight & Co, 34 bbls apples; F Floyd & Co, 20 doz brooms; R F Kennedy & Bro, 150 bgs wheat; Simpson & K, 210 sks oats; 300 do do wheat; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Conlson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Clarksville.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Argonaut	McCarty	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was eight feet water in the channel, and rising slowly. The weather during the day was very pleasant.

The new passenger steamer Argosy, Captain L. Vandergrift, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and the best of officers.

The steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Evansville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Shepherd, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

WE were pleased to meet our old friend W. H. Scott. He will make a trip with Captain Vandergrift, on the new steamer Argosy. He is an excellent officer, and popular with passengers and shippers.

The splendid steamer Nevada, Captain Evans leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Friday. This boat is in the best possible order, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Rogers, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE new steamer Yorktown, Captain Jacob Poe, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville, on Saturday. This boat is entirely new, and has been fitted up expressly for a passenger packet. The first clerk is our old friend Clark. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

CINCINNATI.—Thursday's *Commercial* says: The river has risen 2 feet during the past twenty-four hours. There is 17 feet hence to Louisville, and 8 feet in the canal. The Falls are navigable for light boats. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 10 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 7 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is 12 feet in the Kenawha. The Kentucky is falling slowly with 10 feet from Oregon to the mouth. There is 12 feet in the Tennessee river. The Cumberland is falling with 7 feet from St. Louis, Lawrence and Colossus from Nashville, and Clifton and Silver Moon from Memphis are among the boats due here.

LOUISVILLE.—The *Press* of Thursday, says: The river continues steadily to fall, with 7 feet 10 inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had fallen 8 inches at the head of the Falls and 2 feet at the Portland wharf. The weather was mild, with light rain during the day.

On the Falls last evening there were 3 feet 9 inches water in the steamboat pass, for descending boats.

The towboats Wild Cat and Shark came in from Pittsburgh last evening with heavy tows of coal, all destined for the lower market, chiefly Memphis.

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE AT TOLEDO.

The shipments of flour grain, timber and lumber from Toledo for the week ending November 26, 1864, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
To Buffalo	11,625	35,595	13,000	25,000
Dunkirk	1,094	.....	4,000	.....
Oswego	.....	56,030	.....	.....
Ogdensburg	2,620	27,000	.....	.....
Sackets Harbor	.....	14,200	.....	.....
Port Huron	.....	.....	600	4,469
Total	24,680	132,535	17,600	33,469

To Buffalo—7,000 bush rye; 130,357 feet black walnut lumber. To Ogdensburg—200,000 feet black walnut lumber. To Sandusky—110,000 feet black walnut lumber.

The receipts of pork, beef, live stock and domestic spirits for the same time have been as follows:

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, bbls.	Cattle, cars.	Hogs, cars.	D. Hors, lbs.	D. Spi bbls.
M. S. R. R.	9936	2847	80	95	25723	683
T. & W.	152	3381	21	10	8300	.....
D. & M.	60	.....	1	1	.....	128
Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10148	5718	102	106	38923	811

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—Received, 1,497,000; shipped, 1,041,286. Since Saturday the receipts have been large, principally from Grand river, Muskegon, and a few vessels from other points. A liberal number of cargoes have been offered, and with no difficulty in effecting sales at full prices. As this may be the last fleet to arrive this season, of any magnitude, dealers have been prompt and liberal in their offers, so that business has been active, and the market very firm.

Shingles—Received, 320,000; shipped, 284,350. With a better supply, there has been no improvement in the previous dullness of the market. Prices rule weak, but with no quotable change.

Lath—Received, 95,000; shipped, 197,044. Market quiet. Prices rule steady at previous quotations.

Resolution of the Board of Trade of Chicago on Grain Sales.

The following resolution passed the Board of Trade:

Resolved, That all sales of grain made on and after this date, or contracts maturing, shall be based on winter storage, unless otherwise specified at the time of sale; and that the time of delivery shall be before 2 o'clock p. m. of the day after the sale was made.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 30.

Sales, 20 hhds, viz: 10 hhds Mason county, Ky., 1 at $6 50, 1 at $10 50, 1 at $14 65, 2 at $16 00@16 75, 1 at $17, 1 at $19, 1 at $23 25, 1 at $24, 1 at $36 25; 6 hhds Boone county, Ky.,—1 at $7 75, 1 at $9 25, 2 at $15 50@13 75, 2 at $22; 4 hhds Indiana—1 at $9, 2 at $17, 1 at $27 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 1.

Gold opened weak at 227 and steadily declined to 225¾. The news of the victory over Hood by Thomas was promptly used to further depressing the price by considerable purchases for export. At 2 P. M. it was quiet at 226.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 1.

Money quiet and steady at 6@7 per centum. Sterling is in moderate request at 109¾. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 227, declining to 225¾, advancing to 228½, declining to 226, and closing at 227¼. Government stocks steady. Miscellaneous stocks better. Cincinnati and Indianap